THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

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For the SCOTS MAGAZINE.

Edinburgh, May 1778.

THE characters uſed in writing and printing are confeſſedly arbitrary; the chief things therefore to be attended to in framing ſuch characters are, that they be clearly diſtinguiſhable, convenient, and beautiful. In all theſe reſpects I think an improvement might be made in the characters of arithmetical fractions. Thoſe now uſed are leſs in depth than the half of an integral figure; for both numerator and denominator, and alſo the line between them, muſt be confined to the depth of one integral figure. This renders it neceſſary to make the fractional figures ſo ſmall, as not to be eaſily legible, unleſs the type be large, or extraordinary care be taken in the printing. If there be a figure 9 in the numerator, or a figure 6 in the denominator, it would require a microſcope to perceive the tail of the former or the head of the latter; ſo that both are very apt to be taken for a cipher, [0].

Poſſibly the inventor of this character meant to make it expreſſive of its nature; that as the number to be repreſented was a fraction of an integral number, the character ſhould therefore be a fraction of the character by which an integral number was repreſented: and in writing this might be done with little inconveniency: for as the line between the numerator and denominator is uſually drawn by the pen, not horizontally, as

in print, but diagonally; and as the numerator does not ſtand directly above the denominator, but a little to the left; the numerator may ſtand a little below, and the denominator a little above, the middle of the integral figure. But to have completed ſuch a plan, he ſhould have made an alteration in the ſize of the character of integral numbers for addition, ſubtraction, and multiplication, as well as for diviſion: the laſt is what is effected by a fraction, the numerator being the dividend, and the denominator the diviſor.

The improvement I would propoſe is this. Inſtead of placing the numerator above the denominator with a line between them, I would place the denominator after the numerator with the diviſion ſign between them, in the manner that the proper ſign is placed between two numbers that are to be added to, ſubtracted from, or multiplied into, one another; *ex. gr.* inſtead of repreſenting the fraction two thirds thus $\frac{2}{3}$, I would repreſent that fraction thus 2÷3. To comply in ſome meaſure with the character now in uſe, I would make the figures uſed in fractions two degrees leſs than thoſe uſed in the integral numbers, by caſting a Brevier * face on a Small-Pica * body for work done on Small Pica, or a Small-Pica face on an Engliſh * body for work done on Engliſh. This character would be equally expreſſive of its nature as the one now in uſe is, by being leſs than the integral character; and, beſides, would be more conformable to our way of writing, as the words would be arranged ſo as to read from the left hand to the right, the numerator being neceſſarily read before the denominator; whereas, by the characters now in uſe, the reading muſt be from the top of the page to the bottom; which I am told is the way in which ſome of the Eaſtern languages are read.

For illuſtration I ſhall give two examples, one in which the denominators are the ſame, and one in which the denominators are different.—Let it be obſerved, that to get the ſum of any number of fractions, if they have all the ſame denominator, we add the numerators, and divide by the denominator; the quot is the ſum wanted: if they have different denominators, we reduce theſe to one common denominator, by multiplying the denominators continually for the common denominator, and multiplying each numerator into all the denominators except its own for the ſeveral numerators; and then, as before, add the numerators, and divide by the denominator; the quot is the ſum wanted. In the firſt example, a line is drawn below the fractions; but the filling up of the ſum is left to be done by any one that chuſes: my object is only to ſhow, whether the ſumming up in the firſt example, or the picking out the denominators and numerators for the ſeveral operations in the ſecond example, be eaſier by the fractional characters now uſed, or by thoſe I would introduce.

* [Names of types of different ſizes.]

Fractions of one denominator.

24	8	$6\frac{2}{4}$	24	8	6 2÷4
36	4	$8\frac{3}{4}$	36	4	8 3÷4
54	2	$4\frac{3}{4}$	54	2	4 3÷4

Fractions of different denominators.

24	8	$6\frac{3}{5}$	24	8	6 3÷5
36	4	$8\frac{2}{3}$	36	4	8 2÷3
54	2	$4\frac{7}{11}$	54	2	4 7÷11

Should the propoſed fractional characters be adopted, I have hopes that improvements may be alſo made in ſome of our algebraical characters.

Now, Sir, the favour I requeſt of you is, to cauſe your printers provide a few diviſion-ſigns of a Brevier face caſt on a Small-Pica body, the ſign and two figures to be equal in thickneſs to a Small-Pica ſquare, and to inſert this in your Magazine.—In this I have a double view: in the firſt place, that my project may be made public, and get a fair trial for ſucceſs; and in the next place, that if it be rejected, I may conſole myſelf as authors do whoſe labours are not favourably received, by appealing to poſterity; whoſe deciſion, ſhould it prove unfavourable, cannot give me pain.

I am, &c.

TYPOGRAPHUS.

How to clean Pictures.

FRom experience I can ſay, that prints may be bleached like linen, by being expoſed to the weather, placed only in a ſituation that no dirt will ſplaſh upon them: they will bear the moſt violent ſhowers without being hurt, and will come out perfectly clean. B. B.

An abſtract of the act 18° *Geo. III. cap.* 26. *for granting to his Majeſty certain duties upon all inhabited houſes within G. Britain.* [211.]

Preamble. TOwards raiſing the ſupplies granted in this ſeſſion, the new duties after mentioned are granted.

1. From and after July 5. 1778, theſe ſeveral duties upon houſes, with their appurtenances, ſhall be paid unto the King, by the occupiers thereof, viz. for every dwelling-houſe inhabited, together with the houſehold offices therewith occupied, worth 5l. and upwards, and under 5l. yearly rent, ſix pence, and if worth 50l. a-year and upwards, one ſhilling, in the pound.

2. Theſe new duties ſhall be paid over and above thoſe charged by the act 6° Geo. III. "for granting duties upon houſes, windows, and lights."

3. Theſe duties ſhall be paid in England quarterly, on the 5th days of January, April, and July, and 10th of October, yearly, by equal portions, the firſt payment to be made on the 10th of October next; and, in Scotland, on or before the 29th of September for the half-year betwixt Whitſunday and Martinmas, and on or before the 25th of March for the half-year betwixt Martinmas and Whitſunday.

4. The duties ſhall be charged only upon the occupiers, and not on the landlords.

5. Warehouſes, and buildings requiſite for carrying on manufactures, trades, &c. ſhall not be liable to theſe duties; but the aſſeſſment ſhall be made on the dwelling-houſe only, with the houſehold offices belonging to it *.

6. Nor ſhall perſons be liable who are exempted from payment of the uſual taxes to the church and poor.

7. Theſe duties ſhall be levied in like manner, with ſuch allowances, under ſuch penalties, and according to ſuch directions, as are preſcribed for levying the duties on houſes and windows, by the acts 20°, 21°, 26°, & 31° Geo. II. and 2° & 6° Geo. III.

8. Theſe duties, and the additional duties on wines and vinegar granted by an act of this ſeſſion, ſhall be a fund for payment of the annuities, &c. directed to be paid by an act of this ſeſſion, "for raiſing a certain ſum of money by way of annuities, and for eſtabliſhing a lottery."

9. In conſideration of the extraordinary care requiſite in adjuſting the firſt aſſeſſment, the aſſeſſors ſhall have an allowance of three pence for each houſe aſſeſſed by them.

10. The commiſſioners appointed for putting in execution the before-mentioned acts, or any of them, ſhall be commiſſioners for putting in execution this preſent act; and they ſhall meet on or before the 30th of April 1778, in their reſpective counties, places, &c. and in like manner every year after, and ſhall then divide themſelves to act in ſeparate diſtricts.

11. In caſe there ſhall not be a meeting of the commiſſioners within the time limited, it ſhall be lawful for them, or any two or more of them, in every county, town, &c. in G. Britain, wherein ſuch default ſhall have happened, to meet, and they are required to meet forthwith, and put this act in execution.

12. Notice ſhall be inſerted in the commiſſioners precepts, that the aſſeſſors under the aforementioned acts are appointed aſſeſſors under this act.

13. In caſe, at any time, the commiſſioners of ſupply in Scotland ſhall neglect to appoint aſſeſſors, or in caſe the aſſeſſors by them appointed ſhall neglect to perform their duty, the ſurveyors appointed by the before-mentioned acts ſhall perform that duty;

14. —— and ſhall be intitled to the reward provided for the aſſeſſors.

15. Every aſſeſſor, before he preſume to act, ſhall, beſides the oaths required by the aforeſaid acts, take an oath, that he will rate each houſe at the true annual value, according to the beſt of his judgement and ſkill; which oath any two or more of the commiſſioners are required to adminiſter. A form of the oath is given in the act.

16. If any perſon appointed an aſſeſſor

* [An aſſeſſor in England having wrote to the Tax office for advice concerning this clauſe, received the following anſwer, ſigned, GEO. ROSE. "You are certainly right in judging that ſhops in houſes are not meant to be exempted, and that no abatement is to be made from the aſſeſſment of the houſe for them. Coach-houſes, ſtables, waſh-houſes, dairies, laundries, brew-houſes, &c. are alſo to be valued with the houſe, as they are houſehold offices. The places intended by the act to be exempt are, warehouſes, workſhops, and large buildings intended for manufactories and trade requiring room."

ſhall preſume to act before he take the oath, he ſhall, for every ſuch offence, forfeit 20l. one moiety to the King, the other to the informer or proſecutor.

17. The aſſeſſors ſhall, before the 10th of September in this preſent year, and in all future years before the 24th of June, by a writing under their hands, certify to the commiſſioners, the number of houſes of 5l. and under 50l. and of 50l. and upwards, within the limits for which they are to act, and the names of the occupiers thereof, and the ſeveral ſums payable by them.

18. The commiſſioners, or any two of them, ſhall, within one month after the receipt of the aſſeſſments, or as ſoon after as convenient, ſet their hands to them, and to ſuch ſurcharge as ſhall or may have been made, either by the ſame aſſeſſors, or by ſuch ſurveyors as are herein after mentioned, teſtifying their allowance of the ſame; and ſhall appoint two of the perſons named in each aſſeſſment, to be collectors, or any other two perſons which they ſhall think reſponſible, for the reſpective diviſions; to whom the aſſeſſments ſhall be delivered; and who are hereby required to collect the duties, and to give acquittances for the ſame; for whoſe paying unto the receiver-general ſuch money as they ſhall be charged with, the place for which they ſhall be employed ſhall be anſwerable.

19. In all privileged and extraparochial places, the commiſſioners ſhall appoint two fit perſons living near ſuch places, to be aſſeſſors for the ſame, and to make and return their aſſeſſments as before directed, and ſhall likewiſe appoint two or more collectors, who ſhall collect and pay the duties as aforeſaid.

20. The commiſſioners are required to peruſe the aſſeſſments, and examine the aſſeſſors and preſentors thereof; and if at the time of delivery, or within ten days after, they ſhall have cauſe to ſuſpect, that any houſe is omitted, or not duly charged, they ſhall have power to ſummon the occupier before them at a day to be prefixed, of which three days notice at leaſt ſhall be given; and if any perſon ſummoned ſhall neglect to appear, the commiſſioners may proceed to amend ſuch aſſeſſments, and to charge the occupier with ſuch rate as ſhall appear reaſonable from the evidence before them; and the commiſſioners are required, by all lawful means, to inquire into the annual value of any houſe charged, or omitted to be charged, in ſuch aſſeſſment, and to enlarge or diminiſh the aſſeſſment; and ſhall, after ſuch peruſal and examination, ſet their hands to the aſſeſſments as ſo altered.

21. The commiſſioners ſhall cauſe duplicates of the aſſeſſments to be made out and tranſmitted in the ſame manner as is directed by the aforeſaid acts with reſpect to the duplicates therein mentioned.

22. In the duplicates to be tranſmitted to the receivers-general, and to the King's remembrancer, the number of houſes ſhall be inſerted, as well as the amount of the duties, in order to aſcertain the money which the receivers-general are to pay to the aſſeſſors for the firſt year's aſſeſſment at the rate of three pence each houſe.

23. Every ſurveyor appointed by virtue of any of the acts before mentioned, is empowered to ſuperviſe the aſſeſſments before the commiſſioners ſhall have ſigned them, and to amend them if they ſee cauſe; and every perſon in whoſe cuſtody ſuch aſſeſſment ſhall be, is required, upon requeſt of ſuch ſurveyor, to produce the ſame: and if ſuch ſurveyor ſhall, after ſuch aſſeſſment ſhall be ſigned, diſcover, that any houſe is omitted, or under-rated, he ſhall certify the ſame under his hand to any two or more of the commiſſioners, on or before the 16th of November next for the firſt quarter, due the 10th of October, and in every future year at the time they make their ſurcharges for the duties on houſes and windows, in order to have ſuch omiſſion or under-rate rectified; which the commiſſioners ſhall thereupon cauſe to be done.

24. If any ſurveyor omit to make a ſurcharge for the firſt half-year, it ſhall be lawful for him to make a ſurcharge for the whole year.

25. "Where any houſe ſhall be divided into different ſtories, tenements, lands, or landings, and ſhall be inhabited by two or more perſons or families, the ſame ſhall nevertheleſs be ſubject to, and ſhall in like manner pay, the duties granted by this act, as if ſuch houſe or tenement was inhabited by one perſon or family only."

26. 27. Each diſtrict, chamber, or apartment, in any college or hall in any of the univerſities of G. Britain, and every chamber or apartment in any of the inns of court or chancery in the occupation of any

any perſon or perſons, ſhall be ſubject to the duties granted by this act as if the ſame were an entire houſe.

28. Where perſons chargeable with theſe duties ſhall be under the age of twenty-one years, their parents, guardians, and tutors, ſhall be liable to the payment.

29. Theſe duties ſhall not be chargeable on any houſe occupied by his Majeſty, or any of the Royal Family, or any ambaſſador or foreign miniſter.

30. For the better information of the commiſſioners, &c. with reſpect to the annual value of houſes, the ſaid commiſſioners, ſurveyors, and aſſeſſors, or any perſons authoriſed by them, ſhall have liberty to inſpect, and take copies of, or extracts from, any books kept by any perſons concerning the poor-rates, or any taxes in any part of G. Britain, within the limits for which they ſhall be appointed; and if any perſon refuſe to permit ſuch inſpection, &c. he ſhall, for every ſuch offence, forfeit forty ſhillings.

31. No houſe, or other premiſes therewith occupied, chargeable by this act, ſhall be rated at leſs value than that at which the ſame ſtands rated to the public taxes, where ſuch premiſes are charged by a pound-rate, and according to the full annual value thereof; and when ſuch premiſes are charged by a pound-rate according to any proportionate part of the real annual value, the ſame ſhall not be rated for the purpoſes of this act at leſs than the full annual value upon which ſuch proportions have been computed.

32. 33. 34. No farm-houſe ſhall be aſſeſſed for the purpoſes of this act. Houſes *bona fide* uſed for the purpoſes of huſbandry only ſhall be deemed farm houſes, and no other. No farm houſe occupied by the owner ſhall be intitled to ſuch exemption which ſhall be valued under this act at more than 10 l. per ann. diſtinct from the land therewith occupied.

35. No hoſpital, or houſe provided for the relief of poor perſons, ſhall be charged.

36. No occupiers of houſes ſhall be aſſeſſed to the poor's rate or highway-duty in reſpect of any duties impoſed by this act; but ſuch occupiers ſhall continue to be aſſeſſed to the poor's rate and highway-duty as they were at the paſſing of this act.

37. The payment of the duties granted by this act ſhall not intitle to a legal ſettlement in any place.

38. No houſes ſhall be deemed inhabited, except they be inhabited by the owner, or by a tenant renting the ſame.

39. Perſons over-rated, may appeal to the commiſſioners; and the commiſſioners, or any three or more of them, ſhall hear and determine ſuch appeal, for the firſt quarter, between the 10th of December 1778 and the 4th of January 1779, and all future appeals on the days appointed in the before-mentioned acts.

40. The commiſſioners ſhall not make any abatement in the charge or ſurcharge, unleſs it appear, by examination upon oath, that the appellant is over-rated; in caſe it ſhall ſo appear, the commiſſioners are impowered to diminiſh the aſſeſſment, agreeable to the true intent of this act: and every perſon intending to appeal, ſhall give at leaſt ten days notice to the aſſeſſor or ſurveyor, who ſhall have liberty to be preſent at the time of hearing the appeal.

41. 42. Appeals once determined ſhall be final;—except that in caſe ſuch aſſeſſor, ſurveyor, or appellant, be diſſatisfied with the determination, the perſon diſſatisfied may require the commiſſioners to ſtate and ſign the caſe upon which the queſtion aroſe, with their determination; which the commiſſioners are required to ſtate and ſign accordingly, and cauſe to be delivered to the party making ſuch requeſt; to be by him or her tranſmitted, if in England, to one of the juſtices of the king's-bench or common pleas, or of the barons of exchequer, and if in Scotland, to one of the judges of the court of ſeſſion or of the barons of exchequer; and every ſuch juſtice, judge, and baron, is required, with all convenient ſpeed, to return an anſwer to ſuch caſe, with his opinion ſubſcribed thereto; according to which opinion the aſſeſſment ſhall be altered or confirmed. Provided, That the determination of the commiſſioners ſhall ſtand with reſpect to payments become due precedent to the opinion ſo certified.

43. No ſtay of proſecution, upon any warrant, &c. or direction by *Non vult ulterius proſequi*, ſhall be admitted in any ſuit for recovery of penalties or forfeitures by this act inflicted, in order to the conviction or diſability of any perſon offending.

44. Conſtables and other officers ſhall be aſſiſting in the execution of this act.

45. If any perſon be proſecuted for any thing done in purſuance of this act, he

he may plead the general iſſue; and, if a verdict paſs for the defendant, or the plaintiff diſcontinue action, or become nonſuited, ſhall recover treble coſts.

A letter ſent to the commiſſioners of the land-tax from Lord Barrington, with the recruiting-act. [225.]

Gentlemen, *War-office, June* 25. 1778.

I Think it proper, at your firſt meeting, to ſubmit to your conſideration ſome remarks upon the act lately paſſed, "for the more eaſy and better recruiting his Majeſty's land-forces and marines."

You will find, on examination of this act, that no man can be legally forced into the ſervice in conſequence of it, who can ſhew that he has any honeſt way of maintaining himſelf or family; and that it is evidently the intention of the legiſlature, not only to prevent the idle member of ſociety from becoming obnoxious, but to make him uſeful.

To one who has no occupation, that of a ſoldier will be both creditable and comfortable; and ſuch is the lenity of this law, that even a perſon who is apprehended, and comes within the deſcription of the act, may, if he pleaſes, enliſt as a voluntier, which intitles him to a bounty of three pounds, and a diſcharge at the end of three years, if the nation ſhould be at peace.

During his ſervice he will have a ſufficient maintenance; and after it is over will probably be the better citizen for the diſcipline he has been under; which is never ſevere, but when ſeverity is wholeſome, juſt, and expedient: this act therefore, properly executed, may be of great benefit to the public, even when large armies are no longer wanted, by giving honeſt and regular habits to thoſe who are at preſent a burden to the community. It will not be leſs uſeful to the men themſelves, by removing them from dangerous connections, and, perhaps, a criminal courſe of life.

It muſt however be confeſſed, that to carry theſe good purpoſes into execution, it has been neceſſary to give powers to the commiſſioners, which, if abuſed, may occaſion acts of cruelty and oppreſſion: you, Gentlemen, I am confident, will guard againſt every thing ſo diſgraceful and pernicious. Soldiers, it is true, are wanted at this juncture; but no neceſſity of the ſtate can authoriſe their being got at the expence of juſtice and humanity.

It is therefore the King's ſtrict direction, that no men ſhall on any account be preſſed into the ſervice, who are not clearly within both the words and ſpirit of the act, viz.

"Able bodied idle and diſorderly perſons, who cannot, upon examination, prove themſelves to exerciſe, and induſtriouſly follow, ſome lawful trade or employment, or to have ſome ſubſtance ſufficient for their ſupport and maintenance."

His Majeſty alſo ſtrictly enjoins, that the motives of thoſe who give information of perſons ſo deſcribed, ſhall be carefully examined; leſt what is meant for a wholeſome, mild, and uſeful meaſure, ſhould be made ſubſervient to the purpoſes of private enmity or revenge.

I muſt earneſtly recommend, that no perſon unfit for his Majeſty's ſervice be preſſed on the officers, however obnoxious he may be.

I am to acquaint you, that this ſervice will be conducted on the part of the military by Lt-Col. Townſend, that you may, in conformity to the directions of the act, give notice to him, or to the officer he has deputed to attend you, of the ſeveral times and places you ſhall appoint for the ſucceeding meetings in each of your reſpective ſubdiviſions.

I have the honour to be, &c.

BARRINGTON.

Mr URBAN, *April* 1778.

THough Mademoiſelle D'Eon, who will certainly be regarded as a phænomenon in hiſtory, is better known in England than in France, the following particulars, tranſmitted from Paris, will certainly be acceptable to your readers, as they characteriſe the ſenſations wrought upon her by her change of dreſs.

The (late) Chevalier D'Eon, formerly aid de camp to Marſhal Broglio, and ſucceſſively captain of dragoons, knight of St Lewis, employed in embaſſies, famous for her political works, &c. that D'Eon who has often fought with ſo much bravery, and wielded the pen as ably as the ſword, was born at Clermont-Tonnerre in Burgundy, in the year 1728. It is pretended that her diſguiſe, and the ſingular education which ſhe received, were owing to the caprice of her father, who was ardently deſirous of having a boy; and though his wife lay-in afterwards of a girl, the father, ſtill attached to his object, cried, "No matter for that; I will bring her up as a boy." Her deſire of returning to France, induced her, it is ſaid, to own her ſex. She has now

now appeared at Paris in all companies, dreſſed like a woman for the firſt time in her life, and at the age of forty-nine years. [39. 617.]

D'Eon owns that this garb ſeems very ſtrange to her, and that it will be long before ſhe is uſed to it: ſhe would gladly have continued to dreſs like a man, if ſhe could: ſhe uſed at firſt to laugh at her petticoats, her cap, &c. and on this occaſion ſhe ſaid, "It is very hard, after having been a captain, to be degraded to a cornet *." With her new dreſs ſhe ſtill, however, retains the croſs of St Lewis.

The following incident will ſhew that her manners are far from being prudiſh. In company with ſeveral foreigners, who were ſtrangers to her, "Chevalier," ſaid a lady, "to the beſt of my remembrance, when you were dreſſed like a man, you had a very handſome leg." "Parbleu," replied D'Eon, with vivacity, pulling up her petticoats, "if you are curious to "ſee it, here it is. Were I to affirm," added ſhe, "in this company, that I had lain with 100,000 men, I ſhould not aſſert an untruth: I have lain with the French army, with the Auſtrian army, and even with the coſſacks; but obſerve, that of all theſe, not one has any thing to ſay againſt me."—"If you wanted ſatisfaction," ſaid one, "ſhould not you regret your former ſituation, and your arms?" "I have already conſidered that matter," anſwered D'Eon, "and when I quitted my hat and ſword, I own it gave me ſome concern; but I ſaid to myſelf, What ſignifies it? I may do as much, perhaps, with my ſlipper!" D'Eon is ſo little reconciled to her new metamorphoſis, that whenever ſhe is in company with any knights of St Lewis, and one of them is called "M. Chevalier," D'Eon turns about, thinking that ſhe is meant. She is not yet accuſtomed to the uſual ceremonials eſtabliſhed between the ſexes; or rather it is obvious, that having always, in her former ſtate of life, ſhewn great attention to the ladies, ſhe finds it difficult to reſtrain it; at table, when ſhe ſits near them, ſhe is always ready to fill their glaſſes; at coffee, no ſooner has a lady emptied her cup, than D'Eon ſprings from her chair to hand it to the table.

As to the perſon and ſtature of our female hero, Mademoiſelle D'Eon (for ſo ſhe muſt be ſtyled) has a handſome neck and boſom, and appears to advantage as a woman. Indeed, as ſhe formerly made herſelf a beard, her chin is furniſhed with ſome hairs, which ſhe employs herſelf with nipping. Her complexion is fair, her ſtature about five feet four inches, ſo ſhe could not be very tall in uniforms. Thoſe who have not ſeen her in a man's dreſs, cannot conceive how ſhe could appear genteel in her former cloaths: ſhe wears her heels very low, and ſomewhat large: ſhe has a particular accent, which is not unbecoming, as her voice is agreeable: ſhe makes her curtſy in a ruſtic faſhion, without moving her thighs, but bending her knees forward with great quickneſs.

On being adviſed to put on ſome rouge, her anſwer was, that ſhe had tried it, but that it would not ſtick upon her face. Conſidering her body only as a caſe, or as the ſhell of her ſoul, ſhe deſpiſes it, and even pretends ſometimes that her neck is troubleſome; every thing ſeems ſtrange to her in her new accoutrement, but ſhe is convinced that uſe will reconcile her to it.

On her firſt return to France, ſhe went to Tonnerre, and paſſed ſome time with her relations. She then came back to Paris; and though ſhe appeared ſeldom in public, ſhe dined ſometimes with her old friends. To a lady who was giving her ſome advice with regard to her behaviour, &c. ſhe replied, "Madam, I ſhall be always ſage, no doubt; but I can never be modeſt."

Such is the beſt natural and moral portrait that you can give of Mademoiſelle D'Eon to thoſe who have had no opportunities of ſeeing and judging for themſelves of the talents of this truly extraordinary perſon. *Gent. Mag.*

Mr URBAN, *May 1778.*

IN your Magazine for laſt Auguſt you gave us ſome notices of the life of that extraordinary genius the late Mr Edward Wortley Montague, from the "Memorial d'un Mondain," by the Comte de Lamberg [39. 399.], who appears by his writings to be himſelf not one of the common race of mortals. But there is one remarkable quality with which he is there ſaid to have been furniſhed, and of which you make no mention. The author thus deſcribes it: "Mr Montague has arrived at the art of judging infallibly of a perſon's country by his writing, though he writes in a language he knows nothing

* The ſpirit of this pun evaporates in Engliſh: *Cornet*, in French, ſignifies a woman's head dreſs, as well as a ſubaltern officer.

nothing of. He told Mr Scaccerni, at Ferrara, who received ſome letters from Spain in his company, that that which he held in his hand, ſtill unſealed, came from an eunuch." In fact, Farinelli had ſent him a violin which had been played upon before the King. I cannot tell what this ſecret is, which is not one of the exact ſciences.

If Dom. Pernetti, in his Letters upon Phyſiognomies, had conſulted me when he compoſed his eighth, I could have ſupplied ſome omiſſions, which would have thrown, perhaps ſome light upon his ſubject, which he has but ſlightly ſkimmed over. This ſcience, with which Mr Montague is ſo well acquainted, is the Idengraphie of the ancients; which Apollonius Tyanæus knew, no doubt, when he ſaid to Iarchas, who addreſſed him in Greek, that in the writing which he preſented him ſealed up, the Delta was wanting. (Apoll. Tyan. l. 3. c. 16.) Proſper Aldoriſi publiſhed at Rome, in 1689, an accurate treatiſe upon this wonderful art, rather as a perſon convinced of its truth, than diſcuſſing it as a philoſopher. This Idengraphie, according to him, is the art of gueſſing by the handwriting of a perſon the ſituation and diſpoſition he was in at the time of writing. Gaſpar Schott ſpeaks of it with certainty: Idengraphie, ſays he, is rejected only by the ignorant.

When we reflect, that there are ſometimes when we write in a hurry, others when inconſiſtently, heavily, legibly, &c. it muſt be allowed, that this knack, if looked upon as trifling, is yet of ſome advantage, according to the uſe it is made of: it is a ſword by the ſide of a prudent man, which is employed when occaſion requires.

In 1740, Mr Montague received a letter from London, when he was at table. Looking only at the cover, without breaking the ſeal, Alas! cries he, my friend is ſick. Do you gueſs ſo? ſays one of the company. I ſee it by the writing, ſays Mr M. and I beg you would read out my correſpondent's own words, and the declaration of his illneſs. This friend was in love with a very pretty woman at London; and, having met with croſſes of every kind, ſuffered the moſt extravagant and deepeſt affliction: his life depended upon the ſucceſs of his amour, &c. "What a long circumlocution is here, ſays Mr M.; if he had only ſaid he was in love, his malady would have appeared at once."

This, Mr Urban, is what the Count has advanced concerning this ſingular art which Mr M. is ſaid to have poſſeſſed; an art, he obſerves, which the ancients were acquainted with, and for the truth of which he cites his authors. Now, as theſe authors are not in many hands, and as the ſubject itſelf is at leaſt curious, if any of your ingenious correſpondents would contribute to its further elucidation, by quotations from thoſe authors, or by any other means, it would doubtleſs be an acceptable article of information to many of your readers, and among others to J. C.

P. S. Perhaps it would not be altogether uſeleſs to give the derivation of the word *Idengraphie*. *Gent. Mag.*

Commanders appointed to ſhips of war ſince my laſt [224.] R. R.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Victory	100	Capt. Jon. Faulkner
Namur	90	M. Milbank
Prince George	90	Sir J. Lindſay
Princeſs Royal	90	Hugh Blair
Duke	90	Wm Brereton
Magnificent	74	J. Elphinſtone
Invincible	74	Ant. Parrey
Defence	74	Ja. Cranſton
Burford	64	T. Penny
Exeter	64	J. N. P. Nott
Chatham	50	W. Allen
Medea	32	Hon. W. Cornwallis
Penelope	28	—— Jones
Fortune	16	Cha. P. Hamilton
Alderney	12	Robert Simonton
Waſp	8	Ja. Lys
Wolf	8	Martin Cole
Vulcan fire-ſhip	8	T. Lloyd
Pluto fire-ſhip	8	H. Pemberton

A liſt of the fleet that ſailed from Plymouth, June 9. 1778. [314, 24.]

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Princeſs Royal	90	Hon. J. Byron, Vice-Adm. of the Blue. Capt. H. Blair
Royal Oak	74	Hyde Parker, Rear-Adm. of the Blue. Capt. H. F. Evans
Invincible	74	John Evans, Com. Capt. Anth. Parrey
Albion	74	G. Bowyer
Bedford	74	Ed. Affleck
Cornwall	74	T. Edwards
Conqueror	74	T. Graves
Culloden	74	G. Balfour
Fame	74	S. Colby
Grafton	74	A. Wilkinſon
Ruſſel	74	Fr. S. Drake
Sultan	74	J. Wheelock
Monmouth	64	T. Collingwood
Guadalupe	28	H. Robinſon

The

The History of 1776, continued. [243.]

AMERICA: *Quebec.*

DURING theſe tranſactions at Boſton, the blockade of Quebec was continued under great difficulties [39. 527.] by Arnold. Reinforcements arrived ſlowly; and the Canadians, who are not by any means remarkable for conſtancy, were diſheartened and wavering. It ſeems, as if the Congreſs was unequal in conduct, as well as reſources, to the management of ſo many operations at the ſame time. The ſuccours that were ſent, ſuffered incredible hardſhips in their march; which they endured with that fortitude which had hitherto diſtinguiſhed the provincials in this war. On the other hand, Gen. Carleton guarded, with his uſual vigilance, againſt every effort of fraud, force, and ſurpriſe; but as all ſupplies were cut off from the country, the inhabitants and garriſon experienced many diſtreſſes.

As the ſeaſon approached in which ſupplies from England were inevitable, the Americans grew more active in their operations. They again renewed the ſiege, and erected batteries, and made ſeveral attempts, by fire-ſhips and otherwiſe, to burn the veſſels in the harbour. They failed in theſe attempts, though ſome of them were very boldly conducted; and their troops were at one time drawn up, and ſcaling-ladders, with every other preparation, in readineſs for ſtorming the town during the confuſion which they expected the fire would have produced. Though they had not all the ſucceſs they wiſhed, they however burnt a great part of the ſuburbs; and the remaining houſes being pulled down to prevent the ſpreading of the conflagration, afforded a moſt ſeaſonable relief of fuel to the town, which had for ſome time been exceedingly diſtreſſed through the want of that neceſſary. During this ſtate of things, a party of Canadians which had been embodied by Mr Beaujeu, with a deſign of raiſing the ſiege, were encountered on their march, March 25. and eaſily diſperſed by a detachment of the rebels.

This ſmall ſucceſs was not long ſufficient to ſupport the ſpirits of the provincials. Having failed in all their attempts with ſhells, fire-ſhips, and red-hot balls, to cauſe a conflagration in the city, their hope of taking it by ſtorm ceaſed; whilſt that of ſucceeding by a regular ſiege was daily leſſened: indeed their artillery was far enough from being equal to any great ſervice. Although conſiderable reinforcements arrived in the remote parts of the province, the various impediments of bad roads, bad weather, and the want of neceſſaries ſuitable to the ſervice, prevented their being able to join them. In the ſtate of deſpondency conſequent of theſe circumſtances, that ſcourge and terror of the weſtern continent, and of its numerous nations, the ſmall pox, broke out, and made its uſual cruel ravages amongſt them. Nor was the immediate effect with reſpect to life or health the worſt conſequence of the calamity; for that diſorder being conſidered as the American plague, and regarded with all the horror incident to that name, the dread of infection broke in upon every other conſideration, and rendered it difficult, if not impracticable, to ſuſtain diſcipline, or preſerve order.

In this ſituation, the provincial accounts inform us, that they intended to raiſe the ſiege before the arrival of the ſuccours from England; and that Gen. Wooſter, who at that time held the command, with ſome other of the principal officers, had already gone to Montreal to make ſome preparations neceſſary for the facilitating of that purpoſe. If ſuch a deſign was formed, it was prevented from being carried ſucceſsfully into execution, by the zeal and activity of the officers and crews of the Iſis man of war, and of two frigates, which were the firſt that had ſailed from England with ſuccours, and who, with great labour, conduct, and reſolution, having forced their way through the ice, arrived at Quebec before the paſſage was deemed practicable. The unexpected ſight of the ſhips threw the beſiegers into the greateſt conſternation; which was not leſſened by the immediate effect, of their cutting off all communication between their forces on the different ſides of the river.

Gen. Carleton was too well verſed in military affairs, to loſe any time in ſeizing the advantages which the preſent ſituation afforded. A ſmall detachment of land-forces which arrived in the ſhips of war, together with their marines, being landed with the utmoſt expedition, and joined to the garriſon, the Governor immediately [May 6.] marched out at their head to attack the rebel-camp. There he found every thing in the utmoſt confuſion: they had not even covered them-

ſelves with an intrenchment; and having already begun a retreat, upon the appearance of our troops they fled on all ſides, abandoning their artillery, military ſtores, ſcaling-ladders, and other matters of incumbrance. The flight was ſo precipitate as ſcarcely to admit of any execution: nor were the King's forces in any condition for a purſuit, if prudence could even have juſtified the meaſure. Some of the ſick became priſoners. During this tranſaction, our ſmaller ſhips of war made their way up the river with ſuch expedition and ſucceſs, that they took ſeveral ſmall veſſels belonging to the enemy, and retook the Gaſpee ſloop of war, which they had ſeized in the beginning of the preceding winter.

Thus was the mixed ſiege and blockade of Quebec raiſed, after a continuance of about five months; and thus was Canada preſerved by a fortitude and conſtancy which muſt ever be remembered with honour to the Governor and garriſon. From this time, the provincials experienced a continued ſeries of loſſes and misfortunes in that province. The Governor ſhewed he was worthy of his ſucceſs, by an act which immediately ſucceeded it, and which does great honour to his humanity. A number of the ſick and wounded provincials lay ſcattered about, and hid in the neighbouring woods and villages, where they were in the greateſt danger of periſhing under the complicated preſſure of want, fear, and diſeaſe. To prevent this melancholy conſequence, he iſſued a proclamation, commanding the proper officers to find out theſe unhappy perſons, and to afford them all neceſſary relief and aſſiſtance at the public expence; whilſt, to render the benefit complete, and to prevent obſtinacy or apprehenſion from marring its effect, he aſſured them, that as ſoon as they were recovered, they ſhould have free liberty to return to their reſpective provinces. [38. 365.]

Towards the end of May, ſeveral regiments from Ireland, one from England, another from Gen. Howe, together with the Brunſwick troops, arrived ſucceſſively in Canada; ſo that the whole force in that province, when completed, was eſtimated at about 13,000 men. The general rendezvous was at Three rivers, which lies half-way between Quebec and Montreal, and at the computed diſtance of about ninety miles from each. This place lies on the north ſide of the St Lawrence; and takes its name from the vicinity of one of the branches of a large river, whoſe waters are diſcharged through three mouths into that great reſervoir.

The provincials continued their retreat till they arrived in the borders of the river Sorel, which falls into the St Lawrence at the diſtance of about 140 miles from Quebec; where they joined ſome of thoſe reinforcements that had not been able to proceed farther to their aſſiſtance: but the whole were now ſunk in ſpirit, and debilitated in act. To complete their misfortune, the ſmall-pox had ſpread through all their quarters.

Theſe diſcouraging circumſtances were not ſufficient to damp the ſpirit of enterpriſe in their leaders. A very daring, and not ill laid plan, was formed for the ſurpriſe of the King's forces at the Three Rivers; which, if it had been attended with all the ſucceſs it was capable of, might have been ranked among the moſt conſiderable military atchievements of that nature.

The Britiſh and Brunſwick forces were at this time much ſeparated. A conſiderable body were ſtationed at Three Rivers, under the command of Brig.-Gen. Fraſer. Another, under that of Brig.-Gen. Neſbit, lay near them on board the tranſports. A greater than either, along with the Generals Carleton, Burgoyne, Philips, and the German General, Reideſel, were in ſeveral diviſions by land and water, on the way from Quebec. The diſtance from Sorel was about fifty miles, and ſeveral armed veſſels, and tranſports full of troops, which had got higher up than Three Rivers, lay full in the way.

In the face of all theſe difficulties, a body of above 2000 men, under the command of a Major-General Thompſon, imbarked at Sorel in fifty boats, and coaſting the ſouth ſide of what is called the Lake of St Peter, where the St Lawrence ſpreads to a great extent, arrived at Nicolet; from whence they fell down the river by night, and paſſed to the other ſide, with an intention of ſurpriſing the forces under Gen. Fraſer. Three Rivers is rather to be conſidered as a long village, than a regular town; and the deſign was, that it ſhould be attacked a little before break of day, and, at the ſame inſtant, by a ſtrong detachment at each end, while two ſmaller were drawn up

up in readineſs to cover or ſupport them. If the ſucceſs ſhould have proved complete, the deſign was extended to the deſtruction of all thoſe veſſels which lay near the ſhore.

The concurrent circumſtances neceſſary to give effect to this deſign were too numerous to afford any ſtrong confidence of ſucceſs. It was one of thoſe bold undertakings which might have been productive of great advantage; but which was of too perilous a nature for any thing leſs than the moſt deſperate ſituation of affairs to juſtify. They miſſed their time by about an hour; which, though they paſſed the armed ſhips without obſervation, occaſioned their being diſcovered, and the alarm given at their landing. They afterwards got into bad grounds, and were involved in many other difficulties, which threw them into diſorder and confuſion. In this ſtate [June 8.] they found Gen. Fraſer's corps in preparation to receive them, having landed ſeveral light ſix-pounders, which were played upon them with great effect. While they were thus engaged in front, Brig. Neſbit, whoſe tranſports lay higher up the river, landed his forces full in their way back.

Nothing was left but a retreat, the accompliſhment of which was more to be wiſhed for than hoped. Neſbit's corps kept the river ſide to prevent their eſcape to the boats, while Fraſer's in purſuit, galled them ſeverely with their light artillery. Between both, they were driven for ſome miles through a deep ſwamp, which they traverſed with inconceivable toil, expoſed to conſtant danger, and enduring every degree of diſtreſs. The Britiſh troops at length grew tired of the purſuit, and the woods afforded them a wiſhed-for ſhelter. The firſt and ſecond in command, with about 200 others, were taken priſoners. It will be eaſily conceived that our loſs was trifling.

This was the laſt appearance of vigour ſhewn by the provincials in Canada. The whole army having joined at Three Rivers, puſhed forwards by land and water with great expedition. When the fleet arrived at Sorel [June 14.], they found the enemy had abandoned that place ſome hours before, diſmantled the batteries which they had erected to defend the entrance into that river, and had carried off their artillery and ſtores. A ſtrong column was here landed under the command of Gen. Burgoyne, with orders to advance along the Sorel to St John's, while the remainder of the fleet and army ſailed up the river to Longueil, the place of paſſage from the iſland of Montreal to La Prairie on the continent. Here they diſcovered, that the rebels had abandoned the city and iſland of Montreal on the preceding evening; and that, if the wind had been favourable, they might have met at this place. The army was immediately landed on the continent, and, marching by La Prairie, croſſed the peninſula formed by the St Lawrence and the Sorel, in order to join Gen. Burgoyne at St John's, where they expected a ſtand, and a ſtrong reſiſtance, would have been made.

That General purſued his march along the Sorel without intermiſſion; but with that caution neceſſary in a country not wholly cleared of the enemy, and where their laſt and moſt deſperate efforts were to be expected. He arrived at St John's on the evening of the 18th; where he found the buildings in flames, and nearly every thing deſtroyed that could not be carried off. The provincials acted in the ſame manner at Chamblee, and burned ſuch veſſels as they were not able to drag up the rapids in their way to Lake Champlain, where they immediately imbarked for Crown-Point. Though their flight was precipitate, they ſuſtained no loſs; and a Gen. Sullivan, who commanded in the retreat, received public thanks for the prudence with which he conducted it, by which he ſaved their ruined army, at a time, they ſay, when it was incumbered with a vaſt multitude of ſick, moſt of whom were ill of the ſmall-pox.

Thus was an end happily put to the war in Canada. The pleaſure of which was, however, conſiderably checked, by the reſtraint which was now laid upon the further operation of the army in that quarter. For as the enemy were maſters of Lake Champlain, it was impoſſible for the forces to proceed to the ſouthward, until ſuch a number of veſſels were conſtructed, or obtained, as would afford a ſuperiority, and enable them to traverſe that lake with ſafety. The doing this was a work of labour and time: for tho' ſix armed veſſels were ſent from England for that purpoſe, the falls of Chamblee rendered the means of conveying them to the lake highly difficult, and a matter which required much ingenuity and induſtry. A vaſt number of other veſſels were alſo neceſſarily to be conſtructed both for conveyance and protection.

North Carolina, Bahama, Virginia, &c.

THE neceſſity under which we have ſeen Gov. Martin obliged to ſeek refuge on board a ſhip of war in Cape-Fear river [38. 26.], did not damp his ardour in the public ſervice, nor reſtrain his attempts to reduce the province of North Carolina to obedience. His confidence of ſucceſs was increaſed, by the knowledge he had, that a ſquadron of men of war with ſeven regiments, under the conduct of Sir Peter Parker and Lord Cornwallis, were to depart from Ireland on an expedition to the ſouthern provinces in the beginning of the year, and that North Carolina was their firſt, if not principal object. He alſo knew, that Gen. Clinton, with a ſmall detachment, was on his way from Boſton to meet them at Cape Fear.

The connection he had formed with a body of deſperate people, lately conſidered as rebels to the King's government, now equally enemies to the provincial eſtabliſhment, whom we have frequently had occaſion to take notice of under the name of *Regulators*, as well as with the Highland emigrants, ſeemed to inſure the reduction of the inſurgents, even independent of the expected force. That colony was deemed the weakeſt in America except Georgia: and the two parties we have mentioned were numerous, active, daring, and the former were at this time, as well as the latter, zealouſly attached to the royal cauſe. The Highlanders were conſidered as naturally warlike; and the Regulators, from ſituation, habits, and manner of living, to be much bolder, hardier, and better markſmen, than thoſe who had been bred to other courſes, and in more civilized parts of the country.

The Governor ſent ſeveral commiſſions to theſe people for the raiſing and commanding of regiments, and granted another to a Mr M'Donald to act as their general. He alſo ſent them a proclamation, commanding all perſons, on their allegiance, to repair to the Royal ſtandard, which was erected by Gen. M'Donald about the middle of February.

Upon the firſt advice of their aſſembling at a place called Croſs Creek, Brig.-Gen. Moore immediately marched at the head of the provincial regiment which he commanded, with ſuch militia as he could ſuddenly collect, and ſome pieces of cannon, within a few miles of them, and took poſſeſſion of an important poſt called *Rockfiſh bridge*, which, as he was much interior in ſtrength, he immediately intrenched and rendered defenſible. He had not been many days in this poſition, where he was receiving and expecting ſuccours, when Gen. M'Donald approached at the head of his army, and ſent a letter to Moore [Feb. 15.], incloſing the Governor's proclamation, and recommending to him and his party to join the King's ſtandard by a given hour the next day, or that he muſt be under a neceſſity of conſidering them as enemies.

As Moore knew that the provincial forces were marching from all quarters, he protracted the negotiation, in hopes that the Tory army, as they called it, might have been ſurrounded. In his final anſwer he declared, that he and his officers conſidered themſelves as engaged in a cauſe the moſt glorious and honourable in the world, the defence of the liberties of mankind; he reminded the emigrants of the ungrateful return they made to the kind reception they met in the colony; and the General, with ſome of his officers, of an oath they had taken a little before, and upon which they were permitted to come into the country, that they only came to ſee their friends and relations, without any concern whatever in public affairs. In return to the proclamation, he ſent them the teſt propoſed by the congreſs, with a proffer, that if they ſubſcribed it, and laid down their arms, they ſhould be received as friends; but if they refuſed to comply, they muſt expect conſequences ſimilar to thoſe which they had held out to his people.

In the mean time, M'Donald perceived the danger he was in of being incloſed; and, abruptly quitting his ground, endeavoured, with conſiderable dexterity, by forced marches, the unexpected paſſing of rivers, and the greateſt celerity of movement, to diſengage himſelf. It ſeems, the great and immediate object in view with this party was, to bring Gov. Martin, with Lord William Campbell, and Gen. Clinton, who had by this time joined them, into the interior country, which they judged would be a means of uniting all the back ſettlers of the ſouthern colonies in the royal cauſe, of bringing forward the Indians, and of encouraging the well-affected to ſhew themſelves in all places.

The provincial parties were, however,

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ſo cloſe in the purſuit, and ſo alert in cutting the country, and ſeizing the paſſes, that M'Donald at length found himſelf under a neceſſity of engaging a Col. Caſwell, who, with about 1000 militia and minute-men, had taken poſſeſſion of a place called *Moore's Creek bridge*, where they had thrown up an intrenchment. The royaliſts were, by all accounts, much ſuperior in number, having been rated from 3000 to 1500, which laſt number M'Donald, after the action, acknowledged them to be. The emigrants began the attack with great fury [Feb. 27.]; but M'Leod, the ſecond in command, and a few more of their braveſt officers and men, being killed at the firſt onſet, they ſuddenly loſt all ſpirit, fled with the utmoſt precipitation, and, as the provincials ſay, deſerted their general, who was taken priſoner, as were nearly all their leaders, and the reſt totally broken and diſperſed. [38. 319.—321.]

This victory was a matter of great exultation and triumph to the Carolinians. They had ſhewn, that their province was not ſo weak as was imagined; for though their force actually in the engagement was not conſiderable, they had raiſed 10,000 men in about ten days. But what was ſtill more flattering, and, perhaps, not of leſs real importance, they had encountered Europeans (who were ſuppoſed to hold them in the moſt ſovereign contempt, both as men and as ſoldiers) in the field, and defeated them with an inferior force. If the zeal of theſe people could have been kept dormant until the arrival of the force from Ireland, it ſeems more than probable that the ſouthern colonies would have conſiderably felt the impreſſion of ſuch an inſurrection. But now, their force and ſpirits were ſo entirely broken, their leaders being ſent to different priſons, and the reſt ſtripped of their arms, and watched with all the eyes of diſtruſt, that no future effort could be reaſonably expected from them. Perhaps too great a dependence was laid on their power and proweſs, while thoſe of the oppoſite ſide were meaſured with a ſcale equally deceitful. It is, however, extremely difficult to regulate or reſtrain the caprice or violence of thoſe leaders who aſſume authority in ſuch ſeaſons.

A ſquadron of five frigates were ſent out by the congreſs early in the year, under the command of one Hopkins; who [March 3.] ſailed with them to the Bahama iſlands; where they ſtripped that of Providence, which is the principal, of a conſiderable quantity of artillery and ſtores; but were diſappointed in the powder, which they moſt wanted, through the prudence of the governor, who ſent 150 barrels of it away in a ſmall veſſel the night before they landed. They brought off the governor, and ſome other public officers, as priſoners; and, after taking ſeveral prizes in their return, fell in at length with the Glaſgow frigate of war, accompanied with a tender, the latter of which they took, and the former eſcaped with difficulty after a very ſharp engagement.

Lord Dunmore, with his fleet of fugitives, continued on the coaſts and in the rivers of Virginia [39. 587.] for a great part of the year; and as every place was now ſtrictly guarded, theſe unhappy people, who had put themſelves under his protection, underwent great diſtreſſes. The heat of the weather, the badneſs and ſcarcity of water and proviſions, with the cloſeneſs and filth of the ſmall veſſels in which they were crowded, by degrees produced that malignant and infectious diſtemper, which is known by the name of the jail or peſtilential fever. This dreadful diſorder made great havock among them, but particularly affected the negroes, moſt of whom it ſwept away. After various adventures, in which they were driven from place to place, and from iſland to iſland, by the Virginians, ſeveral of the veſſels were driven on ſhore in a gale of wind, and the wretched fugitives became captives to their own countrymen. At length, every place being ſhut againſt and hoſtile to the remainder, and neither water nor proviſions to be obtained, even at the expence of blood, it was found neceſſary, towards the beginning of Auguſt, to burn the ſmaller and leaſt valuable veſſels, and to ſend the remainder, amounting to between forty and fifty ſail, with the exiles, to ſeek ſhelter and retreat in Florida, Bermudas, and the Weſt Indies. In this manner ended the hopes entertained by the employment of the negroes to ſuppreſs the rebellion in the ſouthern colonies. This meaſure, rather invidious than powerful, tended infinitely to inflame the diſcontents in thoſe colonies, without adding any thing to the ſtrength of the royal arms. The unhappy creatures who engaged in it, are ſaid to have periſhed almoſt to a man.

South

South Carolina.

It had for ſome time paſt been the fortune of the fleets, tranſports, and victuallers, which had been ſent to America, to meet with ſuch exceedingly bad weather on their paſſage, ſuch delays, and ſo many untoward circumſtances of different ſorts, as in a great degree fruſtrated the end of their deſtination. Sir Peter Parker's ſquadron, which failed from Portſmouth at the cloſe of the year, from an unexpected delay in Ireland, and bad weather afterwards, did not arrive at Cape Fear till the beginning of May, where they were detained by various cauſes till the end of the month. There they found Gen. Clinton, who had already been at New-York, and from thence proceeded to Virginia, where he had ſeen Lord Dunmore, and finding that no ſervice could be effected at either place with his ſmall force, came thither to wait for them.

The ſeaſon of the year was much againſt the operations of the troops at this time in the ſouthern colonies, the exceſſive heat having rendered them ſickly even at Cape Fear, notwithſtanding the plenty of refreſhments they procured, and the little labour they had upon their hands. Something, however, muſt be done; and Charleſtown, the capital of South Carolina, was within the line of Sir Peter Parker and Lord Cornwallis's inſtructions. They had but little knowledge of Gen. Howe's ſituation; the only information that Gen. Clinton received of his evacuating Boſton, being from the American newſpapers: and it happened unluckily, that a veſſel, which Gen. Howe had diſpatched from Halifax, with orders for their proceeding to the northward, met with ſuch delays in her paſſage, that ſhe did not arrive at Cape Fear till after their departure.

The fleet anchored off Charleſtown-bar in the beginning of June. They were joined, before they proceeded to action, by the Experiment man of war; and the naval force then conſiſted of the Commodore Sir Peter Parker's ſhip, the Briſtol, of 50 guns; the Experiment, of the ſame force; the Active, Solebay, Acteon, and Syren frigates, of 28 guns each; the Sphynx of 20, a hired armed ſhip of 22, a ſmall ſloop of war, an armed ſchooner, and the Thunder bomb-ketch. The paſſing of the bar was a matter of time, difficulty, and danger, eſpecially to the two large ſhips, which, notwithſtanding the taking out of their guns, and the uſing of every other means to lighten them as much as poſſible, both touched the ground and ſtuck ſeveral times.

The land-forces were commanded by Gen. Clinton, Ld Cornwallis, and Brig.-Gen. Vaughan. It was remarkable, that at the time Gen. Clinton ſailed from Boſton, Gen. Lee, at the head of a ſtrong detachment from the army before that place, immediately ſet out to ſecure New-York from the attempt which it was ſuppoſed the former would have made upon that city. Having ſucceeded in that object, Gen. Clinton could not but be ſurpriſed at his arrival in Virginia, to find Lee in poſſeſſion, and in the ſame ſtate of preparation in which he had left him at New-York. Upon his departure for Cape Fear, Lee again traverſed the continent with the utmoſt expedition to ſecure North Carolina; and at length, upon the further progreſs of the fleet and army to the ſouthward, Lee again proceeded with equal celerity to the defence of Charleſtown.

The firſt object of our forces, after paſſing the bar, was the attack of a fort which had been lately erected, though not made altogether complete, upon the ſouth-weſt point of Sullivan's iſland. This fort commanded the paſſage to Charleſtown, which lay farther weſt, at about ſix miles diſtance; and notwithſtanding the lateneſs of its conſtruction, was, with propriety, conſidered as the key of that harbour. It is ſaid to have been repreſented to our commanders as in even a more imperfect ſtate than it was found in; but, if the deſcription had been otherwiſe, it is not probable they would have expected, that a raw militia could have been able, for any length of time, to have ſupported the great weight of fire from our ſhips, even excluding the co-operation of the land-forces.

The troops were landed on Long iſland, which lies nearer, and to the eaſtward of Sullivan's; being ſeparated only by ſome ſhoals, and a creek called the *Breach*, which are deemed paſſable at low water, the ford being repreſented to our officers as only eighteen inches in depth in that ſtate. The Carolinians had poſted ſome forces, with a few pieces of cannon, near the north-eaſtern extremity of Sullivan's iſland, at the diſtance of near two miles from the fort, where they threw up works

works to prevent the paſſage of the royal army over the breach. Gen. Lee was incamped with a conſiderable body of forces on the continent, at the back and to the northward of the iſland, with which he held a communication open by a bridge of boats, and could, by that means, at any time, march the whole, or any part of his force, to ſupport that poſt which was oppoſed to our paſſage from Long iſland. The latter is a naked burning ſand, where the troops ſuffered greatly from their expoſure to the intenſe heat of the ſun: both the fleet and army were greatly diſtreſſed through the badneſs of the water; that which is found upon the ſea-coaſts of South Carolina being every where brackiſh. Nor were they in a much better condition, with reſpect either to the quantity or quality of proviſions.

Notwithſtanding the diſpatch which theſe inconveniencies rendered neceſſary, ſuch delays occurred in carrying the deſign into execution, that it was near the end of the month before the attack upon Sullivan's iſland took place; a ſeaſon which was applied by the enemy with great aſſiduity to the completion of their works. Every thing being at length ſettled between the commanders by ſea and land, the Thunder bomb, covered by the armed ſhip, took her ſtation in the morning [June 28.], and began the attack, by throwing ſhells at the fort as the fleet advanced. About eleven o'clock, the Briſtol, Experiment, Active, and Solebay, brought up directly againſt the fort, and began a moſt furious and inceſſant cannonade. The Sphynx, Acteon, and Syren, were ordered to the weſtward, to take their ſtation between the end of the iſland and Charleſtown, partly thereby to enfilade the works of the fort, partly, if poſſible, to cut off the communication between the iſland and the continent, which would, of courſe, cut off the retreat of the garriſon, as well as all ſuccours from the latter; and partly to prevent any attempts that might be made by fire-ſhips, or otherwiſe, to interrupt the grand attack. This part of the deſign was rendered unfortunate by the ſtrange unſkilfulneſs of the pilot, who entangled the frigates in the ſhoals called the Middle grounds, where they all ſtuck faſt; and tho' two of them were in ſome time with damage and difficulty got off, it was then too late, and they were, beſides, in no condition to execute the intended ſervice. The Acteon could not be got off, and was burnt by the officers and crew the next morning, to prevent her materials and ſtores from becoming a prey to the enemy.

Whilſt the continued thunder from the ſhips ſeemed ſufficient to ſhake the firmneſs of the braveſt enemy, and daunt the courage of the moſt veteran ſoldier, the return made by the fort, could not fail of calling for the reſpect, as well as of highly incommoding the brave ſeamen of Britain. In the midſt of that dreadful roar of artillery, they ſtuck with the greateſt conſtancy and firmneſs to their guns; fired deliberately and ſlowly, and took a cool and effective aim. The ſhips ſuffered accordingly; they were torn almoſt to pieces, and the ſlaughter was dreadful. Never did Britiſh valour ſhine more conſpicuous, nor never did our marine, in an engagement of the ſame nature with any foreign enemy, experience ſo rude an encounter. The ſprings of the Briſtol's cable being cut by the ſhot, ſhe lay for ſome time expoſed in ſuch a manner to the enemy's fire, as to be moſt dreadfully raked. The brave Capt. Morris, after receiving a number of wounds, which would have ſufficiently juſtified a gallant man in retiring from his ſtation, ſtill, with a noble obſtinacy, diſdained to quit his duty, until his arm being at length ſhot off, he was carried away in a condition which did not afford a poſſibility of recovery. It is ſaid, that the quarter-deck of the Briſtol was at one time cleared of every perſon but the Commodore, who ſtood alone, a ſpectacle of intrepidity and firmneſs, which have ſeldom been equalled, never exceeded. The others on that deck were either killed, or carried down to have their wounds dreſſed. Nor did Capt. Scott, of the Experiment, miſs his ſhare of the danger or glory, who, beſides the loſs of an arm, received ſo many other wounds that his life was at firſt deſpaired of.

The fire from the Britiſh ſhips was not thrown away; though it did not produce all the effect which was hoped and expected: but their fortifications were much firmer than they had been thought, and their lowneſs preſerved them, in a great degree, from the weight of our ſhot. They were compoſed of palm-trees and earth, and the merlons were of an unuſual thickneſs. The guns were at one time ſo long ſilenced, that it was thought the fort had been abandoned.

doned. It ſeems extraordinary, that a detachment of the land-forces were not in readineſs on board the tranſports or boats, to profit of ſuch an occaſion. But theſe are only a part of the circumſtances relative to this engagement which have never been ſufficiently cleared up. The praiſe beſtowed upon the garriſon for the conſtancy and bravery of their defence, by the Americans in general, as well as by Gen. Lee, ſhew, that they neither abandoned their guns, nor were changed, however they might be, and undoubtedly were reinforced. It appears, by their accounts, that the ſilence of the fort proceeded from the expenditure of all their powder, and their waiting for a ſupply from the continent; which, probably, did not arrive the ſooner, from the neceſſity of its being conveyed through the line of fire from the men of war.

During this long, hot, and obſtinate conflict, the ſeamen looked frequently and impatiently to the eaſtward, ſtill expecting to ſee the land-forces advance from Long iſland, drive the rebels from their intrenchment, and march up to ſecond the attack upon the fort. In theſe hopes they were grievouſly diſappointed. Such various accounts have been given of the cauſe of this inaction of the land-forces, that it is difficult to form any decided opinion upon the ſubject. The gazette, from whence a ſatisfactory ſolution of all difficulties might be expected, is ſo totally defective and diſſatisfactory, that it ſeems to have laid a foundation for every other error and contradiction relative to this buſineſs. That account ſays, that the King's forces were ſtopped by an impracticable depth of water, where they expected to have paſſed nearly dry-ſhod [38. 429. 31.]. To ſuppoſe that the generals, and the officers under their command, ſhould have been nineteen days in that ſmall iſland, without ever examining, until the very inſtant of action, the nature of the only paſſage by which they could render ſervice to their friends and fellows, fulfil the purpoſe of their landing, and anſwer the ends for which they were imbarked in the expedition, would ſeem a great defect in military prudence and circumſpection. But there might be reaſons for concealing a true ſtate of the affair. Until that ſtate appears, it would be unjuſt to lay any imputation on the officers concerned in ſo critical a ſervice. The only rational ſolution of the fact, muſt, for the preſent, be drawn from the different American accounts. From theſe it is to be inferred, that the poſt which the rebels poſſeſſed at the end of Sullivan's iſland, was in ſo ſtrong a ſtate of defence, the approaches on our ſide ſo diſadvantageous, and Lee's force in ſuch preparation and capability of cruſhing us in the conflict, that Gen. Clinton would have run the moſt manifeſt and inexcuſable riſk, of the ruin, if not total loſs, of his forces, if he had ventured upon an attack. To this it may be added, that it was only upon a near approach, that our people acquired any certain knowledge of the force of the enemy.

The action continued until the darkneſs of the night compelled that ceſſation, which the eagerneſs of the aſſailants, worn down as they were with fatigue, and weakened with loſs, was ſtill unwilling to accept. Sir Peter Parker, after every effort of which a brave man is capable, finding that all hope of ſucceſs was at an end, and the tide of ebb nearly ſpent, between nine and ten o'clock in the evening, withdrew his ſhattered veſſels from the ſcene of action, after an engagement which had been ſupported with uncommon courage and vigour for above ten hours. The Briſtol had 111, and the Experiment 79, men killed and wounded; and both ſhips had received ſo much damage, that the provincials conceived ſtrong hopes, that they could never be got over the bar. The frigates, though not leſs emulous in the performance of their duty, being leſs pointed at than the great ſhips, did not ſuffer a proportional loſs. The bomb-veſſel did not do all the ſervice upon this occaſion which was expected; whether it was from overcharging, in conſequence of having originally taken too great a diſtance, which has been ſaid, or whether it proceeded from ſome fault in the conſtruction, which ſeems more probable; however it was, the beds of the mortars were in ſome time ſo looſened and ſhattered as to become utterly unſerviceable.

Col. Moultrie, who commanded in the fort, received great and deſerved applauſe from his countrymen, for the courage and conduct by which he was ſo much diſtinguiſhed in its defence. The garriſon alſo received a great ſhare of praiſe; and a ſerjeant was publicly diſtinguiſhed by a preſent of a ſword from the preſident of the colony, for a particular act of great bravery. [38. 429, 76. 532.]

Congreſs

Congreſs proceedings, &c.

DURING theſe tranſactions, the congreſs took an opportunity [May 15.] of feeling the general pulſe of the people, and of preparing them for the declaration of independency which was to follow, by a kind of circular manifeſto to the ſeveral colonies, ſtating the cauſes which rendered it, as they ſaid, neceſſary, that all authority under the crown ſhould be totally ſuppreſſed, and all the powers of government taken reſpectively into their own hands. In ſupport of this poſition, they inſtanced the prohibitory act, by which they were excluded from the protection of the crown; the rejection of their petition for redreſs of grievances and reconciliation; and the intended exertion of all the force of G. Britain, aided by foreign mercenaries, for their deſtruction. They concluded with a recommendation to thoſe colonies whoſe government was not already ſufficient, to proceed to the eſtabliſhment of ſuch a form as was neceſſary to the preſervation of internal peace, and ſuited to the preſent exigency of their affairs, for the defence of their lives, liberties, and properties, againſt the hoſtile invaſions and cruel depredations of their enemies. [38. 369.]

Pennſylvania and Maryland were the only colonies that in part oppoſed the eſtabliſhment of a new government, and the declaration of independency. A majority in the aſſembly of the former, tho' eager for a redreſs of grievances, regarded with horror every idea of a total ſeparation from the parent-ſtate. But though they knew that great numbers in the province held ſimilar ſentiments, they were alſo ſenſible, that the more violent formed a very numerous and powerful body; that they had already taken fire at their heſitation, and conſidered them rather as ſecret enemies, than lukewarm friends. Their ſituation was beſides difficult: if they broke the union of the colonies, and thereby forfeited the aſſiſtance and protection of the others, they had no certainty of obtaining a redreſs of thoſe grievances, nor the ſecurity of thoſe rights, for which they were as willing to contend in their own way as the moſt violent; but were not yet willing to give up all hope, nor to break off all poſſibility of accommodation. Thus critically circumſtanced, they declared, that the queſtion of independence was a matter of too great importance for them to decide finally upon, and that they would therefore refer it to their conſtituents, together with the arguments which had been uſed on both ſides of the queſtion.

It was manifeſtly a ſtep from which it would not be eaſy to retreat. On one hand, the ſeparation from Great Britain, even if it could be finally accompliſhed, muſt be attended with many evident inconveniencies. The protection of the great parent-ſtate, and the utility of the power of a common ſovereign to balance ſo many ſeparate, and, poſſibly, diſcordant commonwealths, beſides many political and many commercial advantages derived from the old union, muſt appear in a clear light to every ſober and diſcerning perſon. On the other hand, it was ſaid, that their liberty was their firſt good, without which all the other advantages would be of no value; that if they were to ſubmit to a great ſtanding army, compoſed of foreigners as well as Engliſh, compoſed in part even of their own ſlaves, and of ſavages, what terms were they to hope for? The moment their arms were laid down, they muſt be at the mercy of their enemy. For what end did they take up theſe arms? If it was to ſecure their liberty, to lay them down without that ſecurity, would be to own, that their firſt reſiſtance was cauſeleſs rebellion; and the pardon offered, was the only ſatisfaction for the preſent, or ſecurity for the future, they were given to expect. Did they reſiſt power only to obtain a pardon? Were they ſo abſurd originally, or are they ſo cowardly now? If then their object is refuſed to all their intreaties by Great Britain; if ſhe abandons them to plunder without redemption, except on unconditional ſubmiſſion, how is the object of their reſiſtance to be obtained? By war only. But as long as they acknowledge the claims of the crown of Great Britain, ſo long will their councils and their generals be deſtitute of all civil and military authority. The war they carry on muſt of courſe be irregular, feeble, and without the ſmalleſt proſpect of ſucceſs. Orders will be given, which none will be obliged to obey; and conſpiracies and mutinies will be formed, which none will have a juſt power to puniſh or repreſs. Neither will any foreign power give them any ſupport againſt the hoſtile combination of Great Britain, and ſo many foreign powers as ſhe has called to her aſſiſtance, ſo long as they hold them-

themſelves to be ſubjects. We do not break the connection (ſaid they); it is already broke and diſſolved by an act of parliament; and thus abandoned, all laws human and divine not only permit, but demand of us, to provide every internal and external means for our own preſervation.

In theſe ſentiments, by a reference to the people, the matter was brought to a fair trial of ſtrength between the two parties; when it was carried by great majorities, that the delegates ſhould agree to the determination of the Congreſs. This deciſion, however, occaſioned much diſſenſion in the province, and has founded a conſiderable party in oppoſition to the preſent government.

In Maryland, the delegates were inſtructed by a majority of ſeven counties to four, to oppoſe the queſtion of independency in the Congreſs; which they accordingly did; and having given their votes, withdrew totally from that aſſembly. But the horror of being ſecluded and abandoned, together with the reproaches of the others, and perhaps the dread of their reſentment, ſoon gave a new turn to the conduct, if not to the diſpoſition of that province. The delegates were again inſtructed to return to the Congreſs, and to act there as they thought beſt for the intereſt of their country. This completed the union of the colonies in that meaſure.

The fatal day [July 4.] at length arrived, which (however the final conſequences may be) muſt be deeply regretted by every true friend to this empire, when thirteen Engliſh colonies in America declared themſelves free and independent States, abjured all allegiance to the Britiſh crown, and renounced all political connection with this country. Such are the unhappy conſequences of civil contention; ſuch the effects that may proceed from too great a jealouſy of power on the one ſide, or an ill-timed doubt of obedience on the other. The declaration has been ſeen by every body; it contains a long catalogue of grievances, with not fewer invectives; and is not more temperate in ſtyle or compoſition, than it is in act. [38. 433.]

[*For elucidating this important part of the hiſtory of the preſent times, we often direct to the places where papers, &c. mentioned in it are to be found; which we hope will be acceptable to the attentive reader.*]

AMERICA. [251.]

Pennſylvania Ledger, March 18. 1778.

THE Congreſs have undertaken the weighty taſk of waging war with G. Britain. War is rather an expenſive amuſement; yet our gallant adventurers, like a ſet of giddy mad-caps, entered the dance without money to pay the piper. However, as they were determined not to baulk their fancy, they undertook to create what they could not otherwiſe ſupply, and to keep up the ball with a droll kind of money, which they call *Continental dollars!* They flattered themſelves that they had found the philoſopher's ſtone, and that it conſiſted of nothing but brown paper. Their paper dollars were forced into circulation; and if any man refuſed to receive them for gold and ſilver, his property was ſeized, and his perſon impriſoned.

The people, however, cannot but know, that it is utterly impoſſible for theſe maſters of the mint, by any arts of ſophiſtication, ever to turn brown paper into real dollars. They know, that Continental money, as it is called, can at beſt only be conſidered as ſo many promiſes of Congreſs to redeem or exchange their bills for their nominal value in gold or ſilver: and how much thoſe promiſes are worth, is a queſtion eaſily anſwered. It is well known, that the leaders and rulers of the people hold their money as cheap as their neighbours, and that it paſſes no where but at a prodigious diſcount. This is a proof in point, ariſing from the plain matter of fact, that theſe promiſes of Congreſs are not credited even by thoſe who puniſh others for diſtruſting them. And yet, in every *province* — I beg their pardon — in every *ſtate*, both force and cunning are employed, and penal laws are multiplied, to perſuade or compel the people to rely upon the faith of the United States, which is ſaid to be pledged for the promiſed redemption of this nominal money. This very circumſtance is itſelf a full and ſufficient proof that thoſe promiſes deſerve no credit; it is a proof, that they who make them, are conſcious of their inability to fulfil them; for, if they had the power to make good their engagements, there would be no need of compulſion, no need of either force or cunning, to keep their bills in circulation. The plain truth is, that the people have been artfully miſled into rebel-

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lion; their leaders are deeply intereſted in compelling them to perſevere, which they know can be no longer than this bubble of Continental money can be ſomehow or other ſupported; for it is the principal means of ſupporting their own importance, and uſurped authority. They are therefore indefatigable in deviſing ways and means, at leaſt to delay, if they cannot prevent the burſting of the bubble. The circulation of their money is enforced by the moſt arbitrary decrees; becauſe its credit is daily declining, and it would ſoon ceaſe to circulate at all, if men were at liberty to judge and determine for themſelves.

But the Congreſs have reſolved, that five millions of their dollars ſhall be called in, by taxes to be levied in four quarterly payments within the year 1778. So then, the Colonies, after having been drawn into all the horrors of civil war, in order to avoid the imaginary danger of a burdenſome taxation, are already to commence the payment of taxes to the amount of five millions of dollars in one year, beſides the ſeveral domeſtic taxes of each reſpective province, for the ſupport of their new-created officers of government, the redemption of their provincial money, and other numerous charges incident to every ſtate! A bleſſed proſpect truly! But how are we to underſtand this reſolve of calling in five millions? The phraſe is ambiguous, and from our paſt experience of the addreſs, with which ambiguity of language, and duplicity of conduct, have been employed in this country, to deceive the people, we have reaſon to ſuſpect, that in this inſtance the intention of Congreſs is to have us believe, theſe five millions of dollars are called in with a view to their being redeemed and ſunk, while their true meaning is to have them called into the treaſury, as money appropriated to aſſiſt in defraying expences already incurred. For it is incredible that they ſhould undertake to ſink any part of their money, while their current expences call for more than can be ſupplied by loans and taxes together.

Of theſe five millions, the province of Pennſylvania is rated to pay ſix hundred and twenty thouſand dollars, amounting to 232,500l. Let us then inquire, what proportion of the eſtates in this province it will take to pay off this quota of the firſt Congreſſional taxation? Such an inquiry is of importance, not only to the people of this province, but to all the colonies; as the reſult will give an eſtimate in which all are at leaſt equally concerned. It is well known, that the uſual land-tax of Pennſylvania has heretofore been eighteen pence in the pound, which, with a poll-tax of fifteen ſhillings per head on all ſingle men, and a proportional rate on all lucrative poſts and offices, ſeldom produced more than 25,000l. per ann. Of this ſum the city and liberties always paid one third, which left 16,667l. to be paid by the country. Now, as the Congreſs cannot poſſibly expect to levy any part of the 232,500l. on the city, which is in the poſſeſſion of the Britiſh troops, the whole burden muſt fall upon the counties. If then a tax of 1s. 6d. in the pound levied on the whole province, the city only excepted, produced no more than 16,667l. it is plain, that the tax neceſſary to be laid on the inhabitants for raiſing the enormous ſum of 232,500l. is no leſs than 21s. in the pound on the rated value of all real and perſonal eſtates!

In the beginning of theſe troubles, the movers of jealouſy and diſcontent among the people were loud in their declarations on the ſubject of taxation, and the cry was echoed round from mouth to mouth, "If Parliament had a right to tax us a ſhilling, they had a right to tax us twenty; and that if we ſubmitted to their claim upon a part, we ſhould ſoon be obliged to ſurrender the whole of our property, and ſhould no longer be able to call any thing our own." Such declamations were conſidered by the ſober and diſpaſſionate as an inſult not only on government, but alſo on common ſenſe; becauſe it was incredible that any government ſhould be ſo blind to its own intereſt, as to exhauſt the ſource of public ſupplies, by loading the people with heavier taxes than they were able, without diſtreſs, to contribute. But whether theſe declaimers were at that time in earneſt or not, we now find that the Congreſs can ſeriouſly reſolve to do more than they ever pretended to apprehend from Parliament; for, not contented with taking all, they charge us with one ſhilling in the pound more than our whole eſtates real and perſonal are able to produce!

But perhaps it may be ſaid, that the caſe is not fairly ſtated; for, though Gen. Howe is at preſent in poſſeſſion of Philadelphia, the Congreſs undoubtedly

go upon the ſuppoſition of retaking it, and therefore have rated the citizens with their full proportion of the quota mentioned above. Well, for the ſake of argument, let us ſuppoſe that they have counted their chickens in this way:— What will then be the amount of this year's taxation to the whole province of Pennſylvania? The anſwer is plain:— As 18 d. in the pound produced 25,000 l. it muſt take 14 s. in the pound to raiſe the ſum of 232,500 l. which Congreſs have demanded for the current year from this province! and this, at a time when the country is deprived of its trade, which, from its early ſettlement, has been its chief ſupport. It is needleſs to draw inferences from this repreſentation of the caſe; I ſhall only ſay, that the facts are candidly and truly ſtated; and every reader muſt acknowledge, that, even at the loweſt eſtimate, on the chimerical ſuppoſition that Philadelphia is to pay its wonted proportion, this tax is enormous beyond any thing ever before heard of in any country upon earth.

So much for the five millions to be called in during the year 1778. How will the account ſtand then? What will the debt contracted by Congreſs, and to be paid by the Colonies, amount to at the end of this year? It is impoſſible to ſay what it may amount to by that time; and the preſent amount of their debt, conſiſting of emiſſions of paper dollars and money borrowed, is moſt induſtriouſly concealed. But ſurely the people who are to be charged with this debt, and who are compelled to receive Continental money in lieu of ſilver and gold, upon the faith of having thoſe nominal dollars ſooner or later realized, ought to know what ſums have been emitted and borrowed, or they never can judge how far this faith may with any ſafety be extended! And, luckily for thoſe who wiſh to know the truth, we are able, notwithſtanding the guarded ſecrecy of Congreſs on this important point, to inform the public from inconteſtable documents, that at the cloſe of the year 1777 the Congreſs had emitted no leſs than one hundred and fifteen millions of dollars, and had borrowed at ſix per cent. intereſt, twenty millions more; the principal of the Continental debt, therefore, on the firſt of laſt January, amounted to one hundred and thirty-five millions of dollars; which, at 7 s. 6 d. the dollar, make fifty millions ſix hundred and twenty five thouſand pounds Pennſylvania currency. The annual intereſt ariſing on the twenty millions of dollars already borrowed, is four hundred and fifty thouſand pounds. Beſides this prodigious Continental debt, the ſeveral States have emitted above four millions of paper money on their own ſeparate accounts. The United States are therefore already indebted, in their Continental and Provincial accounts, fifty-four millions ſix hundred and twenty five thouſand pounds, at the loweſt computation, beſides the annual intereſt of four hundred and fifty thouſand pounds; and if the five millions of dollars now ordered to be called in, are really appropriated, as it is highly probable they are, not to ſink any part of the Continental money, but to defray expences already incurred, their debt amounts to fifty-ſix millions five hundred thouſand pounds! If in three years their debt has grown to this magnitude, another year, at the ſame rate, muſt ſwell the amount to no leſs than ſeventy-five millions, beſides accumulating intereſt.

But let us ſee how far the whole value of all kinds of property in the thirteen provinces, will go towards making good the promiſes of Congreſs, in diſcharging the debts already contracted.

This value may be eſtimated according to a ſtandard adopted in Congreſs by a calculation made upon the comparative worth of Pennſylvania.

In the year 1773, the laſt year in which a clear and exact account of taxable property was taken here, (and no part of America can be ſuppoſed to have grown richer ſince that time), it was found to amount in Pennſylvania to 346,666 l. 13 s. 4 d. annual rent or income, which by an aſſeſſment of eighteen pence in the pound, with a poll-tax as above mentioned, produced about 25,000 l. per ann.

This aſſeſſment was made on the annual income, and not on the value of property; therefore the income, or annual rent, being eſtimated at twelve years purchaſe, in conſideration of the aſſeſſment on ſingle men and lucrative employments, the value of all kinds of property, real, perſonal, and mixt, in Pennſylvania, will ſtand at 4,160,000 l.; and Pennſylvania being rated by Congreſs at nearly one eighth part of the value of the whole Thirteen United States, their whole value will amount to thirty-three millions

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two hundred and eighty thouſand pounds, which is twenty-three millions two hundred and twenty thouſand pounds leſs than the debts, for the payment of which the faith of the United States is already pledged, without reckoning the intereſt above ſtated, which is daily increaſing.

The eſtimate here given of the value of property in the Thirteen United States, cannot be diſputed, without diſcrediting the eſtimates made upon oath by the aſſeſſors of Pennſylvania in the year 1773.

But let us ſuppoſe, that taxable property was not rated to its real value, that the annual rent or income might have been not leſs than four hundred thouſand pounds, and inſtead of twelve years, let us ſet this at ſixteen years purchaſe.

The value of property in Pennſylvania, even on this ſuppoſition, will be no more than 6,400,000l. and in the Thirteen Provinces only 51,200,000l.

Let us again ſuppoſe, which is highly improbable, that the five millions of dollars to be called in during this year are to be ſunk, ſtill the Continental debts, as they ſtood at the cloſe of the laſt year, will exceed the whole value of all kinds of property in the Thirteen Provinces by three millions four hundred and twenty-five thouſand pounds!

Surely it behoves the deluded people of this country to conſider theſe things maturely, and to fly from this proſpect of inevitable ruin, back to the conſtitutional ground of peace and ſafety, from which they have been ſeduced by the phantom of Independency! Let them in time renounce this folly, and return to their allegiance. The King, with paternal goodneſs, will rejoice to ſee them reſcued from deſtruction; the mother-country is ready with open arms to receive them, on generous terms of reconciliation, to her wonted affectionate protection, and to that mutual reciprocation of kind offices, by which the two countries have heretofore been, and may be again, for ages to come, able to bid defiance to the envy or ambition of all the world!

PACIFICUS.

Gov. Tryon to Gov. Trumbull of Connecticut.

SIR, New York, April 17. 1778.

Having been honoured with the King's commands to circulate the incloſures to the people at large, I take the liberty to offer them to you for your candid conſideration, and to recommend, that, through your means, the inhabitants within your province may be acquainted with the ſame, as alſo the other provinces to the eaſtward. I am, Sir, your obedient ſervant, WILLIAM TRYON.

Governor Trumbull.

His Excellency's Anſwer.

SIR, Lebanon, April 23. 1778.

Your letter of the 17th inſtant, from New York, is received with its incloſures, and the ſeveral ſimilar packets of various addreſſes with which it was accompanied.

Propoſitions of peace are uſually made from the ſupreme authority of one contending power to the ſimilar authority of the other; and the preſent is the firſt inſtance within my recollection, when a vague, half-blank, and very indefinite draught of a bill, once only read before one of the three bodies of the legiſlature of the nation, has ever been addreſſed to the people at large of the oppoſite power, as an overture of reconciliation.

There was a day when even this ſtep, from our then acknowledged parent-ſtate, might have been accepted with joy and gratitude; but that day, Sir, is paſt irrevocably. The repeated rejection of our ſincere and ſufficiently humble petitions; the commencement of hoſtilities; the inhumanity which has marked the proſecution of the war on your part, in its ſeveral ſtages; the inſolence which diſplays itſelf on every petty advantage; the cruelties which have been exerciſed on thoſe unhappy men whom the fortune of war has thrown into your hands: all theſe are inſuperable bars to the very idea of concluding a peace with Great Britain, on any other conditions than the moſt abſolute perfect independence. To the congreſs of the United States of America, therefore, all propoſals of this kind are to be addreſſed; and you will give me leave, Sir, to ſay, that the preſent mode bears too much the marks of an inſidious deſign, to diſunite the people, and to lull us into a ſtate of quietude, and negligence of the neceſſary preparations for the approaching campaign. If this be the real deſign, it is fruitleſs. If peace be really the object, let your propoſals be addreſſed properly to the proper power, and your negotiations be honourably conducted: we ſhall then have ſome proſpect of (what is the moſt ardent wish of every honeſt American) a laſting and honourable peace. The Britiſh nation may then, perhaps, find us affectionate

affectionate and valuable friends as we now are determined and fatal enemies, and will derive from that friendſhip more ſolid and real advantage than the moſt ſanguine can expect from conqueſt.

I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,

JONATHAN TRUMBULL.

William Tryon, Eſq;

"*New York, May* 15. The diſtreſs which the conciliatory bills gave to the friends of government is inconceivable. In the firſt agonies of deſpair two very reſpectable gentlemen of property made away with themſelves, one by jumping out of a window. Our idea was, that the congreſs would negotiate with the commiſſioners till they received the ſupplies from France neceſſary to open the campaign, and in the mean time our armies to be tied up from acting; but, in conſequence of the contemptuous manner in which Congreſs have rejected the terms, hoſtilities have commenced, and ſome advantages have been gained by the King's troops. Theſe, though of no very great importance in themſelves, yet have diſtreſſed the enemy much, and give ſpirit to our ſoldiers. Our troops only want to be led on to action; for it is remarkable that they have been engaged in no enterpriſe in which they have not been ſucceſsful. We expect much from Sir Henry Clinton."

"*Whitehall, June* 13. The following is an extract of a letter from the Hon. Gen. Sir William Howe to Lord George Germaine, received by the Swallow packet, which arrived at Falmouth the 10th inſtant from Philadelphia.

"My LORD, *Philadelphia, May* 11. I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip of Sir Henry Clinton's arrival here on the 8th inſtant; and that, in conſequence of his Majeſty's permiſſion to return to England, I ſhall delay my departure no longer than is neceſſary to furniſh my ſucceſſor with the orders and inſtructions with which I have been honoured, and with every further information that I can conceive may be of advantage or uſe to the ſervice.

Since the earlieſt return of ſpring, a ſucceſſion of detachments from hence has ranged the country for many miles round this city, and in the province of Jerſey, to open the communication for bringing in ſupplies, to relieve the peaceable inhabitants from the perſecution of their oppreſſors, and to collect forage for the army. Theſe detachments have without exception ſucceeded to my expectations, greatly to the credit of the troops employed, to the annoyance of the enemy, and to the advantage of his Majeſty's ſervice. Col. Mawhood in particular, with three battalions and a provincial corps, made a deſcent on the coaſt of Jerſey near Salem, in the month of March; and, after diſperſing the force collected in that part of the country, returned with a very ſeaſonable ſupply of forage.

To the ſkill and activity of Lt-Col. Abercromby muſt be attributed a ſucceſsful ſurpriſe, made on the 4th inſtant, upon a corps of the enemy, conſiſting of 900 men, under the command of a brigadier-general, poſted about ſeventeen miles from hence, with 400 light infantry, 300 rangers, and a party of light dragoons. That officer attacked and defeated this corps of the enemy, killing, wounding, and taking 150 men, including officers, with the loſs of only nine wounded. The rout would have been far more complete, if the long march of the infantry, in effecting this ſurpriſe, had not diſabled them from a vigorous purſuit.

I have equal pleaſure in reporting to your Lordſhip the good conduct and ſucceſs of Maj. Maitland, who was detached the 7th inſtant with the ſecond battalion of light infantry in flat boats, attended by three galleys and other armed boats under the command of Capt. Henry of the navy. His orders were, to proceed up the Delaware, and deſtroy all the ſhips and veſſels lying in the river between this and Trenton. The incloſed account of his expedition will prove how effectually this enterpriſe was executed, and the very conſiderable loſs the enemy have ſuſtained.

Two poſts are taken on the Jerſey ſide of the Delaware, at Cooper's ferry and at Billingſport; the firſt to cover parties cutting wood for the future ſupply of the troops, the latter to ſecure the navigation of the Delaware in a narrow part of the channel.——I have the honour to be, &c. W. HOWE."

REPORT.

ON the night of the 7th inſtant, at eight o'clock, I embarked with the 2d battalion of light infantry, and proceeded up the Delaware in the flat boats, commanded by Capt. Henry of the navy, and

and landed about ten next morning at White Hill, where the rebels appeared in force, both horſe and foot, but chiefly horſe. As ſoon as our three-pounders were landed, I advanced towards Bordentown, two miles diſtant. The rebels ſtill kept in front, and, at a creek where I was obliged to paſs by a dam, part of which was wood, they made a ſtand, having a field-piece with them, and attempted to break down the dam to prevent my paſſage: but the battalion puſhing on with their uſual alacrity, they were not able to effect this; and a warm fire enſuing, they abandoned their field-piece, having only fired it once. We puſhed, and drove them from five guns they had in the town, which were diſpoſed in ſuch manner as to prevent ſhipping coming up the river. The rebels left fourteen dead on the ſpot. In this town we deſtroyed four ſtorehouſes, containing proviſions of all ſpecies, a very large quantity of tobacco, ſome military ſtores, and camp-equipage. The fire accidentally communicating from the ſtores to Mr Borden's houſe, (a colonel in the rebel ſervice), it was conſumed, together with all the furniture.

The rebels alarmed the country, and collected a ſtrong body at Trenton, where it appears they apprehended I would direct my march. I was willing to confirm them in their opinion, and therefore moved a little that way; then re-imbarked, and croſſed to the Pennſylvania ſhore, when I took poſt ſo as to cover the naval force. Early next morning we proceeded to Biles-iſland creek, and burnt ſome valuable veſſels belonging to the rebels, particularly two ſhips loaded with tobacco, rum, and military ſtores. About two o'clock the battalion marched for Briſtol, (thirteen miles diſtant), where they arrived at five in the evening, burnt what veſſels were there belonging to the enemy, and imbarked by ſun-ſet.

Upon the whole, this expedition has been very fatiguing to the troops, but muſt in its conſequences be extremely diſtreſſing to the rebels, as their magazines and ſhips upon the river are totally deſtroyed. The annexed liſt will inform you of their number and quality.

The galleys being ſunk in deep water, could not be injured.

In juſtice to Capt. Henry and the ſeamen employed on this expedition, and to the battalion under my command, I muſt ſay they behaved with ſuch ſpirit and alacrity as cannot fail to do them honour, and I flatter myſelf has merited the General's approbation.

JOHN MAITLAND,
Major-Comm. L. I.

Philadelphia, May 11. 1778.

Liſt of ſhips, veſſels, &c. burnt on the 8th and 9th inſtant.

2 frigates, one for 32 guns, the other for 28.
9 large ſhips.
3 privateer ſloops for 16 guns each.
3 ditto for 10 guns each.
23 brigs, with a number of ſloops and ſchooners.

JOHN MAITLAND,
Major-Com. 2 L. I."

"*Admiralty-office, June* 13. The letter from Lord Viſcount Howe, commander in chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels in North America, to Mr Stephens, of which the following is a copy, was this day received by the Swallow packet-boat from Philadelphia.

"SIR, {*Eagle, off Billingport, May* 10. 1778.

UPON advice received, that the enemy had advanced four armed gallies down the Delaware, between Bordentown and Briſtol, a detachment of the light infantry, under the command of Major Maitland of the marines, were imbarked in the flat boats, and with the gallies and armed veſſels of the fleet, under the chief command of Capt. Henry, ſent up the river in the night of the 6th inſtant, to intercept the enemy's gallies, and bring down or deſtroy ſuch of their frigates and other veſſels as had been withdrawn above the ſhoaler paſſages of the river when the troops firſt took poſſeſſion of Philadelphia.

The incloſed report of Capt. Henry's judicious conduct in the execution of his orders, contains all the particulars I have to communicate to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty on the ſubject of that material operation.

I am, with great conſideration, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

HOWE.

Philip Stephens, Eſq; Secretary of the Admiralty."

Report from Capt. Henry.

AT ten o'clock on Thurſday night, the 6th of May, the Huſſar, Cornwallis, Ferret and Philadelphia gallies, with the Viper and Pembroke armed ſchooners, four gun-

gun-boats, and eighteen flat boats, in which the second battalion of light infantry with two field-pieces were imbarked, proceeded from Philadelphia up the river Delaware. The wind being down the river, with much rain, and the ebb making, when we had proceeded twelve miles we came to an anchor, and so remained till five o'clock the next morning. We then got under way, and sailed up the river. At noon we were abreast of White Hill, where the gallies, armed vessels, and gun-boats, were placed to cover the landing of the troops, which was performed without opposition. At this place the Washington and Effingham rebel-frigates (the former pierced for thirty-two and the latter for twenty-eight guns) were set on fire and consumed, together with a brig and sloop. The troops then marched, took possession of Bordentown, and destroyed a battery of three six-pounders: whereupon the gallies, armed vessels, &c. proceeded to that place, where they burnt two new ships, one of which was pierced for eighteen guns, one privateer sloop for ten guns, with ten sail of brigs, schooners, and sloops: several storehouses, containing provisions, artillery-stores, camp-equipage, and some tobacco, were burnt at the same time. This service being executed, the boats proceeded up Crosswell creek, and set fire to the Sturdy Beggar privateer, pierced for eighteen guns, and eight sail of brigs, sloops, and schooners. The troops were then imbarked, and landed on the Pennsylvania side, where they rested that night.

At five on Saturday morning the Hussar and Ferret gallies, gun-boats, &c. rowed up to Biles-island creek, and burnt one new schooner, pierced for fourteen guns, one new sloop for sixteen guns, one old schooner for ten guns, one old large sloop for sixteen guns, and two large new sloops.

The rebel-gallies in Watson's creek, on the Jersey shore, being reconnoitered, were found sunk and hid at low water.

At noon the troops marched to Bristol, first burning two sloops at the ferry; and the gallies, gun-boats, and flat boats, proceeded down the river to imbark there, which was done at six o'clock in the evening, after burning a ship and brig at that place. The Philadelphia galley, Viper and Pembroke armed schoongers, with two gun-boats, burnt the remaining vessels, consisting of four new ships, one new brig, and an old schooner.

The whole number of vessels destroyed was forty-four sail.

At six o'clock on Sunday morning the troops arrived at Philadelphia, without losing one man.

During this expedition up the Delaware, some houses were unfortunately burnt, very contrary to the directions and sentiments of the officers employed on this service.

JOHN HENRY."

"*New York, April* 25. We hear from Philadelphia, that Lord Cathcart having received intelligence of a small party of rebels, by way of an advanced guard, being collected in a house on the road to White-marsh, put himself at the head of twenty-five light dragoons, and proceeded alone in the morning towards Mr Washington's quarters. After his Lordship had surrounded the house, he ordered his cornet to summon the party, consisting of a surgeon, two serjeants, and seven privates, to surrender. They peremptorily refused, until the officer fired through the door, and menaced them with the bayonet. This cast every one upon their knees with intreaties for quarter. His Lordship mounted each prisoner behind a dragoon, and they were all safely conducted to Philadelphia. This alert of twenty-eight miles was performed without drawing a bit."

"In Congress, *May* 6. 1778.

WHEREAS Congress have received from their commissioners at the court of France, copies of a treaty of amity and commerce, and of a treaty of alliance, between the crown of France and these United States, duly entered into and executed at Paris on the 6th of February last, by a minister properly authorised by his Most Christian Majesty on the one part, and the said commissioners on the other part; and whereas the said treaties have been maturely considered and unanimously ratified and confirmed by Congress; in which said treaty of amity and commerce are the articles following, to wit,

Art. VI. The Most Christian King shall endeavour, by all the means in his power, to protect and defend all vessels and the effects belonging to the subjects, people, or inhabitants of the United States, or any of them, being in his ports, havens, roads, or on the seas near to his countries, islands, cities, or towns; and

and to recover, and reſtore to the right owners, their agents or attornies, all ſuch veſſels and effects which ſhall be taken within his juriſdiction; and the ſhips of war of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, or any convoy ſailing under his authority, ſhall upon all occaſions take under their protection all veſſels belonging to the ſubjects, people, or inhabitants, of the ſaid United States, or any of them, and holding the ſame courſe, or going the ſame way, and ſhall defend ſuch veſſels, ſo long as they hold the ſame courſe, or go the ſame way, againſt all attacks, force, and violence, in the ſame manner as they ought to protect and defend the veſſels belonging to the ſubjects of the Moſt Chriſtian King.

Art. VII. In like manner the ſaid United States, and their ſhips of war ſailing under their authority, ſhall protect and defend, conformably to the tenor of the preceding article, all the veſſels and effects belonging to the ſubjects of the Moſt Chriſtian King, and uſe all their endeavours to recover, and cauſe to be reſtored, the ſaid veſſels and effects that ſhall have been taken within the juriſdiction of the ſaid United States, or any of them.

Art. XIV. The merchant-ſhips of either of the parties which ſhall be making into a port belonging to the enemy of the other ally, and concerning whoſe voyage, and the ſpecies of goods on board her, there ſhall be juſt grounds of ſuſpicion, ſhall be obliged to exhibit, as well upon the high ſeas, as in the ports and havens, not only her paſſports, but likewiſe certificates, expreſsly ſhewing that her goods are not of the number of thoſe which have been prohibited as contraband.

Art. XV. If, by the exhibiting of the above-ſaid certificates, the other party diſcover there are any of thoſe ſorts of goods which are prohibited, and declared contraband, and conſigned for a port under the obedience of his enemy, it ſhall not be lawful to break up the hatches of ſuch ſhip, or to open any cheſt, coffers, packs, caſks, or any other veſſels found therein, or to remove the ſmalleſt parcels of her goods, whether ſuch ſhip belongs to the ſubjects of France, or to the inhabitants of the ſaid United States, unleſs the lading be brought on ſhore in the preſence of the officers of the court of admiralty, and an inventory thereof made; but there ſhall be no allowance to ſell, exchange, or alienate the ſame in any manner, until after due and lawful proceſs ſhall have been had againſt ſuch prohibited goods, and the court of admiralty ſhall, by a ſentence pronounced, have confiſcated the ſame; ſaving always, as well the ſhip itſelf, as any other goods found therein, which by this treaty are to be eſteemed free; neither may they be detained on pretence of their being as it were infected by the prohibited goods, much leſs ſhall they be confiſcated as lawful prize; but if not the whole cargo, but only part thereof, ſhall conſiſt of prohibited or contraband goods, and the commander of the ſhip ſhall be ready and willing to deliver them up to the captor who has diſcovered them, in ſuch caſe the captor, having received thoſe goods, ſhall forthwith diſcharge the ſhip, and not hinder her by any means freely to proſecute the voyage on which ſhe was bound; but in caſe the contraband merchandiſe cannot be all received on board the veſſel of the captor, then the captor may, notwithſtanding the offer of delivering the contraband goods, carry the veſſel into the neareſt port, agreeable to what is above directed.

Art. XVI. On the contrary, it is agreed, That whatever ſhall be found to be laden by the ſubjects and inhabitants of either party, on any ſhip belonging to the enemies of each other, or to their ſubjects, the whole, although it be not of the ſort of prohibited goods, may be confiſcated, in the ſame manner as if it belonged to the enemy; except ſuch goods and merchandiſe as were put on board ſuch ſhip before the declaration of war, or after ſuch declaration if ſo be it were done without knowledge of ſuch declaration; ſo that the goods of the ſubjects and people of either party, whether they be of the nature of ſuch as are prohibited or otherwiſe, which, as is aforeſaid, were put on board any ſhip belonging to an enemy before the war, or after the declaration of the ſame without the knowledge of it, ſhall no ways be liable to confiſcation, but ſhall well and truly be reſtored without delay to the proprietors demanding the ſame; but ſo as that, if the ſaid merchandiſe be contraband, it ſhall not be any ways lawful to carry them afterwards to any port belonging to the enemy; the two contracting parties agreeing, that the term of two months being paſſed after the declaration of war, their reſpective

ſubjects, from whatever part of the world they come, ſhall not plead ignorance of what is mentioned in this article.

Art. XVII. And that more effectual care may be taken for the ſecurity of the ſubjects and inhabitants of both parties, that they ſuffer no injury by the men of war or privateers of the other party, all the commanders of the ſhips of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty and the United States, and all their ſubjects and inhabitants, ſhall be forbid doing any injury or damage to the other ſide: and if any act to the contrary, they ſhall be puniſhed, and ſhall moreover be bound to make ſatiſfaction for all matter of damage, and the intereſt thereof, by reparation, under the pain and obligation of their perſons and goods.

Art. XX. If any ſhip belonging to either of the parties, their people or ſubjects, ſhall within the coaſts or dominions of the other ſtick upon the ſands, or be wrecked, or ſuffer any other damages, all friendly aſſiſtance and relief ſhall be given to the perſons ſhipwrecked, or ſuch as ſhall be in danger thereof; and letters of ſafe conduct ſhall likewiſe be given to them for their free and quiet paſſage from thence, and the return of every one to his own country.

Art. XXI. In caſe the ſubjects and inhabitants of either party, with their ſhipping, whether public and of war, or private and of merchants, be forced through ſtreſs of weather, purſuit of pirates or enemies, or any other urgent neceſſity of ſeeking for ſhelter or harbour, to retreat and enter into any of the rivers, bays, roads, or ports belonging to the other party, they ſhall be received, and treated with all humanity and kindneſs, and enjoy all friendly protection and help; and they ſhall be permitted to refreſh and provide themſelves at reaſonable rates, with victuals, and all things needful for the ſuſtenance of their perſons, or reparation of their ſhips, and convenience of their voyage; and they ſhall no ways be detained, or hindered from returning out of the ſaid ports or roads, but may remove and depart when and whither they pleaſe, without any let or hindrance.

Art. XXV. It ſhall be lawful for all and ſingular the ſubjects of the Moſt Chriſtian King, and the citizens, people, and inhabitants of the ſaid United States, to ſail with their ſhips with all manner of liberty and ſecurity, no diſtinction being made who are the proprietors of the merchandiſe laden thereon, from any port, to the places of thoſe who now are, or hereafter ſhall be at enmity with the Moſt Chriſtian King or the United States. It ſhall likewiſe be lawful for the ſubjects and inhabitants aforeſaid, to ſail with the ſhips and merchandiſe aforementioned, and to trade with the ſame liberty and ſecurity from the places, ports, and havens of thoſe who are the enemies of both or either party, without any oppoſition or diſturbance whatſoever, not only from the places of the enemy aforementioned, to neutral places, but alſo from one place belonging to an enemy to another place belonging to an enemy, whether they be under the juriſdiction of the ſame prince, or under ſeveral And it is hereby ſtipulated, that free ſhips ſhall alſo give a freedom to goods, and that every thing ſhall be deemed to be free and exempt which ſhall be found on board the ſhips belonging to the ſubjects of the confederates, although the whole lading, or any part thereof, ſhould appertain to the enemies of either, contraband goods being always excepted. It is alſo agreed, in like manner, that the ſame liberty be extended to perſons who are on board a free ſhip, with this effect, that, although they be enemies to both or either party, they are not to be taken out of that free ſhip, unleſs they are ſoldiers, and in the actual ſervice of the enemy.

Art. XXVI. This liberty of navigation and commerce ſhall extend to all kinds of merchandiſes, excepting thoſe only which are diſtinguiſhed by the name of *contraband*; and under this name of *contraband* or *prohibited goods* ſhall be comprehended, arms, great guns, bombs with their fuſes and other things belonging to them, cannon-ball, gunpowder, match, pikes, ſwords, lances, ſpears, halberts, mortars, petards, grenadoes, ſaltpetre, muſkets, muſket-ball, bucklers, helmets, breaſtplates, coats of mail, and the like kinds of arms proper for arming the ſoldiers, muſket-reſts, belts, horſes with their furniture, and all other warlike inſtruments whatever. Theſe merchandiſes which follow ſhall not be reckoned among contraband or prohibited goods; that is to ſay, all ſorts of cloths, and all other manufactures woven of any wool, flax, ſilk, cotton, or any other materials whatever; all kinds of wearing apparel, together with the

ſpecies

ſpecies whereof they are uſed to be made; gold and ſilver, as well coined as uncoined; tin, iron, latten, copper, braſs, coals; as alſo wheat and barley, and any other kind of corn and pulſe; tobacco; and likewiſe all manner of ſpices, ſalted and ſmoked fleſh, ſalted fiſh, cheeſe, and butter, beer, oils, wines, ſugars, and all ſorts of ſalts, and in general all ſorts of proviſions which ſerve for the nouriſhment of mankind and the ſuſtenance of life; furthermore, all kinds of cotton, hemp, flax, tar, pitch, ropes, cables, ſails, ſail-cloths, anchors, and any parts of anchors, alſo ſhips maſts, plank boards and beams, of what trees ſoever, and all other things proper either for building or repairing ſhips; and all other goods whatſoever which have not been worked into the form of any inſtrument or thing prepared for war by land or ſea, ſhall not be reputed contraband; much leſs ſuch as have been already wrought and made up for any overture; all which ſhall be wholly reckoned among free goods; as likewiſe all other merchandiſe and things which are not comprehended and particularly mentioned in the foregoing enumeration of contraband goods, ſo that they may be tranſported and carried in the freeſt manner, by the ſubjects of both confederacies, even to places belonging to an enemy, ſuch towns or places being only excepted as are at that time beſieged, blocked up, or inveſted.

Art. XXVII. To the end that all manner of diſſenſions and quarrels may be avoided and prevented on one ſide and the other, it is agreed, that in caſe either of the parties hereto ſhould be engaged in war, the ſhips and veſſels belonging to the ſubjects or people of the other ally muſt be furniſhed with ſea-letters or paſſports, expreſſing the name, property, and bulk, of the ſhip, as alſo the name and place of habitation of the maſter or commander of the ſaid ſhip, that it may appear thereby that the ſhip really and truly belongs to the ſubjects of one of the parties; which paſſport ſhall be made out and granted according to the form annexed to this treaty: they ſhall likewiſe be recalled every year; that is, if the ſhip happens to return home within the ſpace of a year. It is likewiſe agreed, that ſuch ſhips being laden, are to be provided not only with paſſports as above mentioned, but alſo with certificates, containing the ſeveral particulars of the cargo, the place whence the ſhip ſailed, and whither ſhe is bound, that ſo it may be known whether any forbidden or contraband goods be on board of the ſame; which certificates ſhall be made out by the officers of the place whence the ſhip ſet ſail, in the accuſtomed forms; and if any one ſhall think it fit or adviſeable to expreſs in the ſaid certificates the perſon to whom the goods on board belong, he may freely do ſo.

Art. XXIX. If the ſhips of the ſaid ſubjects, people, or inhabitants, of either of the parties, ſhall be met with, either ſailing along the coaſts, or on the high ſeas, by any ſhips of war of the other, or by any privateers, the ſaid ſhips of war, or privateers, for the avoiding of any diſorder, ſhall remain out of cannon-ſhot, and may ſend their boats on board the merchant-ſhip which they ſhall ſo meet with, and may enter her to the number of two or three only, to whom the maſter or commander of ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall exhibit his paſſport concerning the property of the ſhip, made out according to the form inſerted in this preſent treaty; and the ſhip, when he ſhall have ſhewed ſuch paſſport, ſhall be free and at liberty to purſue her voyage, ſo as it ſhall not be lawful to moleſt or ſearch her in any manner, or to give her chace, or force her to quit her intended courſe.

Form of the paſſports and letters which are to be given to the ſhips and barques, according to the 27th article of this treaty.

To all thoſe who ſhall ſee theſe preſents, greeting,

It is hereby made known, that leave and permiſſion has been given maſter and commander of the ſhip called of the town of burthen tons or thereabout, lying at preſent in the port and haven of and bound for and laden with after that this ſhip has been viſited, and before ſailing, he ſhall make oath, before the officers who hath the juriſdiction of maritime affairs, that the ſaid ſhip belongs to one or more of the ſubjects of the act whereof ſhall be put at the end of theſe preſents; as likewiſe, that he will keep, and cauſe to be kept by his crew on board, the marine ordinances and regulations, and enter in the proper office a liſt, ſigned and witneſſed, containing the names and ſurnames, the places of birth and abode, of the crew

of his ſhip, and of all who ſhall imbark on board her, whom he ſhall not take on board without the knowledge and permiſſion of the officers of the marine; and in every port or haven where he ſhall enter with his ſhip, he ſhall ſhew this preſent leave to the officers and judges of the marine, and ſhall give a faithful account to them of what paſſed and was done during his voyage; and he ſhall carry the colours, arms, and enſigns of the King, or United States, during his voyage. In witneſs whereof, we have ſigned theſe preſents, and put the ſeal of our arms thereunto, and cauſed the ſame to be counterſigned by at the day of Anno Domini

Now therefore, to the end that the ſaid treaty may be well and faithfully performed and kept on the part and behalf of the United States,

Reſolved, That all captains, commanders, and other officers and ſeamen, belonging to any of the veſſels of war of theſe United States, or any of them, or of any private armed veſſel commiſſioned by Congreſs, and all other the ſubjects of theſe United States, do govern themſelves ſtrictly to all things according to the above-recited articles; and that they do afford the ſame aid and protection to the perſons, commerce, and property of the ſubjects of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, as is due to the perſons, commerce, and property of the inhabitants of theſe United States.

And further, it is recommended to all the inhabitants of theſe States, to conſider the ſubjects of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty as their brethren and allies; and that they behave towards them with the [illegible] and attention due to the ſubjects of a great prince, who, with the [illegible] magnanimity and wiſdom, hath treated with these United States on terms of perfect equality and mutual advantage, thereby rendering himſelf the protector of the rights of mankind.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec."

Head quarters, camp, Valley-forge, May 5. 1778.

Extract from general orders,

"IT having pleaſed the Almighty Ruler of the univerſe propitiouſly to defend the cauſe of the United American States, and finally, by raiſing us up a powerful friend among the princes of the earth, to eſtabliſh our liberty and independence upon a laſting foundation; it becomes us to ſet apart a day for gratefully acknowledging the divine goodneſs, and celebrating the important event which we owe to his divine interpoſition.

The ſeveral brigades are to aſſemble for this purpoſe at nine o'clock to-morrow; when their chaplains will communicate the intelligence contained in the poſtſcript to the Pennſylvania gazette of the 2d inſt. [which gave an account of the treaty between France and the United States, brought by Silas Deane, Eſq; [248.] in the Le Senſible French frigate of twenty-eight guns], and offer up a thankſgiving, and deliver a diſcourſe ſuitable to the occaſion.

At half paſt ten o'clock a cannon will be fired, which is a ſignal for the men to be under arms. The brigade-inſpectors will then inſpect their dreſs and arms, form the battalions, according to the inſtructions given them, and announce to the commanding officers of brigades, that the battalions are formed. The brigadiers and commandants will then appoint the field-officers to command the battalions; after which each battalion will be ordered to load and ground their arms.

At half paſt eleven, another cannon will be fired as a ſignal for the march; upon which the ſeveral brigades will begin their march, by wheeling to the right by platoons, and proceed by the neareſt way to the left of the ground in the new poſition that will be pointed out by the brigade-inſpectors. A third ſignal will be given, upon which there will be a diſcharge of thirteen cannon: when the thirteenth has fired, a running fire of infantry will begin on the right of Woodford's, and continue throughout the whole front-line; it will be then taken up on the left of the ſecond line, and continue to the right. Upon a ſignal, the whole army will huzza, "Long live the King of France!" The artillery then begin again, and fire thirteen rounds. This will be ſucceeded by a ſecond general diſcharge of the muſquetry in a running fire.—"Huzza! Long live the friendly European powers!" Then the laſt diſcharge of thirteen pieces of artillery will be given, followed by a general running fire:—"Huzza! for the American States."

Agreeably to the above orders, his Excellency General Waſhington, his amiable lady and ſuite, Lord Stirling, the Counteſs of Stirling, with other general officers

officers and ladies, attended at nine o' clock at the Jerſey brigade, when the poſtſcript mentioned above was read; and, after prayers, a ſuitable diſcourſe was delivered to Lord Stirling's diviſion by the Rev. Mr Hunter.

Upon the ſignal at half paſt eleven, the whole army repaired to their alarm-poſts; upon which Gen. Waſhington and the general officers reviewed the whole army at their reſpective poſts; and after the firing of the cannon and muſquetry, and the huzzas were given agreeably to orders, the army returned to their reſpective brigade-parades, and were diſmiſſed.

All the officers of the army then aſſembled, and partook of a collation provided by the General; at which ſeveral patriotic toaſts were given, accompanied with three cheers. His Excellency took leave of the officers at five o'clock; upon which there was univerſal huzzaing,—"Long live General Waſhington!" and clapping of hands, until the General rode ſome diſtance. The non-commiſſioned officers and privates followed the example of their officers as the General paſſed their brigades. Approbation indeed was conſpicuous in every countenance, and univerſal joy reigned throughout the camp. *New-Jerſ. Gaz. May* 13.

"*Admiralty office, June* 2. Vice-Adm. Lord Howe, in his letter to Mr Stephens, dated April 23. gives an account, That the rebels had attempted, towards the end of the preceding month, to put to ſea from Providence, in the armed ſhip Columbus, of ſixteen guns; but not chuſing their time with judgement, ſhe was driven on ſhore by the Maidſtone off of Point Judith, and burnt by the boats of the ſquadron. In his aforementioned letter, he incloſes a liſt of captures lately made by the ſhips under his command; of which the following is a copy.

Eagle in the Delaware, April 23. 1778.

Liſt of veſſels ſeized or deſtroyed by his Majeſty's ſhips ſtationed in the Cheſapeak bay, and on the parts of the American coaſts ſouthward thereof, according to the accounts tranſmitted to the Viſcount Howe, ſince the date of the general return of captures made by the American ſquadron of the 25th of October 1777. [39 719]

Taken by the Hinchinbrook armed brig	7
— by the Hinchinbrook and Rebecca	2
— by the Carysfort and Lizard -	9
— by the Lizard - -	8
— by the Carysfort and Perſeus -	5
— by the Carysfort, Perſeus, and Lizard	1
— by the Galatea - -	8
— by the Carysfort - -	3
— by the Perſeus - -	1
— by the Emerald - -	8
— by the Phœnix - -	7
— by the Richmond -	8
— by the St Albans - -	10
— by the Otter - -	1
— by the St Albans and Otter -	1
— by the Richmond and Solebay -	1
— by the Solebay and St Albans -	1
— by the Senegal - -	2
— by the Senegal and Richmond -	1
— by the Solebay - -	1
— by the Artell - -	4
	89

[In the London gazette of June 6. we have an account of the names of the ſhips, maſters, and owners, whence come, whither bound and ſent, with what loaded, and date of the capture; — we inſert only the number of veſſels.]

A letter from a ſeaman on board the La Brune, Capt. Ferguſon, to his wife in Sunderland, dated in the Delaware, April 15. ſays, "We came hither from Rhode iſland with tranſports; two of which got into the river before us, which the American gun-boats took: but on our coming up the next day to their batteries, they burnt the two tranſports, kept up a ſmart fire againſt us for ſome time, and at laſt abandoned their works. We killed and wounded ſeveral of them, and knocked down the town about their ears. The poor women and children have ſuffered greatly, which we are ſorry for. This is a large country, and a moſt ſtubborn people: they declare they will all die by the ſword, rather than ſubmit to be taxed by England. Our ſhip is a 36 gun frigate, was taken from the French in the laſt war, and has taken, ſince our arrival in the American ſeas, near ſeventy veſſels, great and ſmall."

"*New York, May* 4. The militia of Chatham county, in North Carolina, being lately called out in order to be draſted, one of the number appeared without arms; and, being aſked by his colonel why he did not bring his gun, anſwered, he would not fight againſt his King; on which the Colonel directly ſhot him. A friend of the deceaſed immediately killed the officer; when a general ſcene of confuſion enſued, and we are told ſeveral lives were loſt before the matter was ſettled."

NEW

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The

The SENTIMENTAL MAID.

CLarinda, loveliest of the plain
Oft sooth'd to wed, but still in vain,
So full of sentiment,
Could not interpret the soft sigh,
The heaving breast, the speaking eye;
But wonder'd what it meant!

To each fond swain she did avow,
Friendship was all she could bestow;
On this her mind was bent.
Warm'd by her beauties, some would glow
With strong desire, while her cool brow
Display'd her sentiment!

Love is an idiot she would cry!
A graceless urchin; then a sigh
To heaven she quickly sent.
Ye gracious powers (she pray'd) preserve
From vulgar appetites, which serve
To ruin sentiment!

At last Amyntas, graceful swain,
The boast of all the learned train,
Felt love in its extent.
When he approach'd the charming fair,
A modest look, a serious air,
Conceal'd his sentiment!

Altho' enraptur'd he took care
No warm expression might declare,
What was his soul's intent,
He led her out to shady bowers.
Where Flora all her fragrance pours,
Inviting sentiment!

The flowers as warm'd by Phœbus' heat,
She thought more gay, nor ever yet
Had known so sweet a scent;
The youth, with joy, perceiv'd the cause;
Still ruled by Platonic laws,
He talk'd of sentiment!

Hark! (he would say), and touch her arm,
How yon two birds, secure from harm,
To love seem only bent!
Hark, how they charm in soothing lays,
While their fond mates with rapture gaze;
Sure this is sentiment!

He knowingly then turn'd the chat,
On flowers, on fruits, distinguish'd what
Nature had given or lent.
But all seem'd dull, as sick man's dream;
The two fond birds, a lovelier theme,
'Twas a new sentiment!

Amyntas saw the lucky hour,
And with a fond o'ercoming pow'r,
Said Love was what he meant.
Clarinda with a blush confess'd,
A strange emotion in her breast,
A feeling sentiment!

Quick to the church they took their way,
And to the priest declar'd that they
To wed had an intent:
The office over, they return'd,
Clarinda owns she now has learn'd
The truest sentiment!

ELEGY on the Earl of CHATHAM.

FAte gives the word; all mortal aid is vain;
At length th' irrevocable shaft has sped:
Not Virtue's self can shield her holy train;
CHATHAM lies number'd with the mighty dead.

That heart of hero, and that soul of fire,
That genius piercing as the lynx's sight,
That spirit warm'd with animating fire,
Are quench'd and lost in Death's cold, dreary night.

Yet in the breasts of Britons, whom thy power
Could conquest, fame, and ev'ry blessing give,
Sav'd, by thy conduct, in the dang'rous hour,
Thy sweet memorial shall for ever live.

Then flam'd thy spirit, when the storm of war,
Broke o'er our isle; when wak'd by loud alarms,
BRITANNIA shielded by thy guardian care,
Rose victrix in the dreadful strife of arms.

These were thy honours, when in happier days,
The patriot voice each kindling soul inspir'd
Our country's glory to the skies to raise,
While distant regions trembled and admir'd.

But when HYGEIA, heav'nly power, had fled
Thy presence; on the couch of woe and care
While thou was stretch'd, how many hands were spread,
That for thy safety wearied Heav'n with pray'r.

Again our bark, by winds uncertain toss'd,
All fix'd again on thee attentive eyes,
And saw, once more, in thee their pride and boast,
Their best, their brightest constellation rise.

A short-liv'd hope! — A transitory blaze
Shot through the gloom, diffus'd a flatt'ring light;
They but perceiv'd the momentary rays,
Then lost them, veil'd in one eternal night.

Yes, thou art set — alas! no longer here,
Propitious on thy much-lov'd land to rise;
But, sure translated from this mortal sphere,
Thou shin'st superior in thy native skies!

The monumental pile, the marble bust,
Shall grateful Albion to her CHATHAM raise,
Yet while these, solemn, shade his awful dust,
The labour'd verse, in vain, shall strive to speak his praise.

Peace to thy *manes!* In the realms above,
With kindred patriot spirits circled round,
May'st thou the meed of all thy virtues prove,
With one long peace thy glorious labours crown'd,

While we in tears below thy loss bewail,
But, by thy great example, hope to find,
Thy spirit in our race may yet prevail,
And future CHATHAMS *rise to bless mankind.*

HELENUS.

ODE

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With one long peace thy glorious labours crown'd,

While we in tears below thy loss bewail,
But, by thy great example, hope to find,
Thy spirit in our race may yet prevail,
And future CHATHAMS *rise to bless mankind.*

HELENUS.

ODE

ODE *for his Majesty's birth-day, June* 4. 1778.

By William Whitehead, Esq; Poet-Laureat.

ARm'd with her native force, behold
How proudly thro' each martial plain
BRITANNIA ſtalks! 'Twas thus of old,
My warlike ſons, a gallant train,
Call'd forth their genuine ſtrength, and ſpread
Their banners o'er the tented mead;
'Twas thus ſhe taught perfidious France to yield
"She cries," and ſhows the lilies on her ſhield.

Yes, Goddeſs, yes! 'twas thus of old
(The Muſe replies) thy barons bold
Led forth their native troops, and ſpread
Their banners o'er the tented mead.
But nobler now the zeal that warms
Each patriot breaſt. For Freedom's reign
Has burſt the Norman's feudal chain,
And given new force to Glory's charms.
No vaſſal hands
Riſe at a tyrant lord's commands;
'Tis for themſelves, with honeſt rage,
The voluntary youths engage;
To guard their ſacred homes they fight,
And in their own aſſert the public right.

Bound by choice, and choice alone,
Their leaders, and their laws are both their own;
Laws obey'd becauſe approv'd,
And chiefs that rule, becauſe belov'd.

'Tis hence that flaſh of virtuous pride,
(Which Britain's ſons diſdain to hide)
Glows on their cheeks, and thro' their eyes,
In active fire, the foe defies.

'Tis hence, at home, they claim, and find,
Th' undoubted rights of human kind;
And, whilſt they own a juſt controul,
But yield a part, to guard the whole.

'Tis hence they ſpurn a ſervile chain,
While tyrant man's deſpotic reign
Enſlaves the peopl'd earth;
And hence with equal zeal, obey
A father, king, and hail the day,
Which gave ſuch monarch birth.

ODE *for his Majeſty's birth-day, performed at the caſtle of Dublin.*

YE guardian angels, powers benign!
Exert your ſtrength; indulgent bleſs
This day in each revolving year.
With fairеſt marks of great ſucceſs,
This happy day to us was given,
A Britiſh King, the gift of Heaven.

Hail, auſpicious Morning, hail!
May no ruffling tempeſt veil
The ſcene of tranſport as it flows,
No frowning diſcord diſcompoſe.
Care be hence, and feeble Age,
Jealouſy, and hateful Rage!

Love and Youth ſhall rule the day;
Love and Youth for ever gay.
Riſing on the favourite iſle,
Pleaſure ſpreads her chearful ſmile;
Love and Loyalty agree
To form a glorious jubilee.
Come, ſweet Peace! with olive wand,
Too long a ſtranger to this land;
Join the jovial choir of Youth,
And the ſiſterhood of Truth;
See, all with hands and hearts agree, aſpire
To ſtrike the ſilver-ſounding lyre.

Let IERNE's grateful voice
Loudly o'er the reſt rejoice;
Sweetly with her harp uniting,
All her monarch's worth proclaim;
All her patriot's love reciting,
Love as boundleſs as his fame.

Thus GEORGE (as Albion's happy plains confeſs)
Rules but to ſave, and governs but to bleſs.

Hail, KING belov'd! whoſe judging eye
Merit unheeded can deſcry,
And bid it rear its bluſhing head,
And all its latent powers ſhed.
So from the earth, the hidden gem
Shines and adorns the diadem.

Let all with hands and hearts conſpire,
Sound the trumpet, ſtrike the lyre!
This happy day to us was giv'n,
A Britiſh King, the gift of Heav'n.

On the city's late requeſt to have Lord CHATHAM *interred in St Paul's cathedral.* [319.]

SHall CHATHAM's bones in Paul's grand dome
Be decently repos'd,
Or ſhall they reſt in Henry's ſhrine,
With kings and bards enclos'd?

Ah! little does it now avail
Where CHATHAM's bones may lie;
Since, built on Honour's ſolid baſe,
His fame ſhall never die.

His epitaph may catch the eye,
And bid the tear to ſtart;
But his beſt eulogy is wrote
On every Britiſh heart.

OCCASIONAL ODE, 1778.

Set to muſic by the different candidates for the Catch club prize, which was adjudged to Mr Webb.

Said to be written by Mr GARRICK.

HAil, Muſic, ſweet enchantment hail!
Like potent ſpells, thy powers prevail;
On wings of rapture borne away,
All nature owns thy univerſal ſway.
For what is beauty, what is grace,
But harmony of form, and face?
What are the beauties of the mind?
Heav'n's faireſt gifts, by harmony combin'd.
From the fierce paſſions diſcord ſprings,
'Till nature ſtrikes the ſofter ſtrings;
The ſofter ſtrings the ſoul compoſe,
And love, harmonious love, from paſſion flows.
Affection's flame, and Friendſhip's ties,
And all the ſocial pleaſures riſe,
From thee, O Harmony divine!
Love! concord! beauty! every joy is thine!

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

SWEDEN. [207.]

"*Stockholm, May* 1. On Tuesday last, at the annual solemnity of the King of Sweden's orders, Colonel M'Leod, who some time ago quitted the Swedish service [168.], was named Commander of the Order of the Sword; and Lt-Gen. Baron Duvall was installed, in his Majesty's bed-chamber, Commander of the Order of Wasa.—The same day being fixed for putting on the new national dress [207.], the Royal Family and the whole court appeared in it for the first time, as well as all the Nobility of both sexes, together with the Military officers belonging to the different corps in this capital." *Lond. gaz.*

"*Stockholm, June* 16. Our letters from Suderkioping mention an event which is as singular as it is unfortunate. Near Stegeborg there is an extent of ground called *Fyr-Ulden*, about twenty-two braces long and ten broad, on which for these thirty years past all the iron ore has been depositted which has been drawn from the mine of Auftorper, till it was loaded on board the vessels destined to transport it. On the 10th of April, about twelve o'clock, this piece of land separated itself from Terra Ferma, and was carried into the sea, with a very large quantity of iron ore, of which nothing was saved."

GERMANY. [209.]

A negotiation between the Emperor and the King of Prussia has been some time carried on, but the success of it is much doubted.

"*Ratisbon, June* 10. The Baron de Beulitz, the Hanoverian envoy, in a conference which he held lately with several ministers of the diet, has declared, that "the King, his master, was well persuaded, that the conduct of the court of Vienna is not only directly contrary to the laws in general, but particularly to the capitulation and the Imperial constitution; his Majesty could not but insist on his request to her Imperial Majesty, to evacuate the country of Lower Bavaria, of which they are now in possession, and to give up entirely their pretensions, jointly with other claimants, to the decision of a whole diet assembled for that purpose."

"*Cologn, June* 26. Letters from Ratisbon advise, that the Baron de Schwarzenau, minister of Brandebourg to the diet, had received orders to declare, "That the King his master, after having tried every conciliatory method to engage the Emperor to evacuate Bavaria, and not having succeeded therein, found himself under the necessity of employing the forces he had on foot for the security of the Germanic constitution, &c."

"*Ratisbon, June* 20. The Electoral court of Saxony having proposed to the House of Austria, to observe an entire neutrality in case war was declared, was given to understand, that this proposal could not be agreed to but on the following conditions: 1. That his Electoral Highness should yield up the fortress of Konigstein for two years to the House of Austria; 2. That that prince should allow the subjects of the Emperor a free navigation in all his dominions; and, 3. That the Saxon troops must not exceed the number of 4000 men. But these conditions not proving acceptable to the Electoral House of Saxony, it is said that court intends to take part against the House of Austria."

"*Munich, May* 27. The 20th of this month, the inhabitants of this country, in firing off some artillery, set fire to an adjacent building, which communicated in a short time to the rest of the town: unfortunately the flames drove towards a brewhouse, where there was a large quantity of wood; the wind carried the sparks to a bridge, and in the space of three hours, the banks on each side of the Iz were in flames. The firing of a cannon gave us notice of the accident. Immediately all the workmen in the salt-magazine of St Nicolas repaired to their assistance; but could not get into the town, on account of the burning vapour with which it was encompassed: they were obliged even to quit the neighbouring mountains, the grass of which was entirely burnt up. The whole town is consumed, except two or three poor houses; and several granaries are still left burning, it being impossible to save a single measure of corn out of them."

UNITED PROVINCES.

According to letters from the Hague, dated April 6. great debates had lately taken place in the assembly of the States-General, in consequence of a proposal having been made to their High Mightinesses for the admission of an ambassador from America. In the course of these

proceedings, the ſimilarity between the preſent ſtruggles of the colonies, and their own original efforts againſt oppreſſion, were deſcribed by ſome of the ſpeakers in very animated colours; and the impropriety of a republic, which had herſelf purchaſed freedom at ſo dear a price, and by ſo long and arduous a conteſt, not ſeizing the firſt opportunity of acknowledging the independence of a powerful empire which had juſt ſtarted into birth on the other ſide of the Atlantic. This meaſure was ſtrongly oppoſed by the Engliſh party, which in Holland is exceedingly powerful, and the queſtion was left undetermined when the advices came away.

"*Hague, June* 3. The propoſals for a treaty between the Americans and the United Provinces now lie before the States. The anſwer, I am told, the Americans received on the delivery of them was, That the buſineſs required a very ſerious attention; that they ſhould nevertheleſs uſe every diſpatch it would admit of; and as ſoon as the States had come to a determination, they ſhould immediately be made acquainted therewith."

FRANCE. [210.]

"*Calais, June* 25. An order is this day to be put in force here, which may be compared with the practice of preſſing ſeamen on your ſide the water.—I underſtand, that all thoſe who have ever lived in the capacity of ſeamen are regiſtered, and liable to be called upon on any future occaſion, even though they may have acquired a competence in another way of life. Many reſpectable characters of this town who have followed different profeſſions for many late years, are this day ordered to march for Breſt; among the number is Monſ. Toulier, who has kept the Table-Royal, with much credit and ſucceſs, many years. He has acquired a great deal of money by his buſineſs, but cannot evade the neceſſity of obeying this ſummons."

"Admiralty-office, 15th May, 1778.

Extracts of intelligence received by the Commiſſioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, in relation to the French fleet lately ſailed from Toulon, as laid before both Houſes of Parliament.

Received 11th April, 1778.—Count d'Eſtaing is to ſail from Toulon between the 12th and 15th of this month, with ten ſhips and five frigates. His deſtination is not known, but it is imagined he is to go to Breſt.

Received 13th April.—Count d'Eſtaing arrived at Toulon the 27th paſt, with unlimited powers. He has added two ſhips to his ſquadron.

Received 21ſt April.—Since the arrival of Count d'Eſtaing at Toulon, they have redoubled their activity in order to complete the arming his ſquadron.

Received 27th April.—The whole of Count d'Eſtaing's ſquadron, of which the following is a liſt, is in the road, and will ſail this day.

Count d'Eſtaing's ſquadron.

Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.
Le Languedoc	90	M. D'Eſtaing.
Le Tonnant	80	Bruman.
Le Ceſar	70	Broves.
Le Zelé	70	Barras.
Le Hector	70	Mories.
Le Protecteur	70	D'Apchon.
Le Marſeillois	70	Virtrieux.
Le Guerrier	70	Bougainville.
Le Vailliant	64	Chabert.
La Provence	64	Champorcin.
Le Fantaſque	64	Suffier.
Le Sagittaire	50	D'Albert.

Frigates.

Veſſels.	Guns.	Commanders.
La Fleche	26	M. de Caſtellanis.
L'Amiable	26	Sr. Coſme.
L'Alemene	26	Bonneval.
La Chimere	26	Sr. Cezair.
L'Engageante	26	Previll.
L'Eclair	16	de Flotte.

Received 25th April.—An account is received from Toulon, by expreſs, of Count d'Eſtaing's ſquadron having ſet ſail the 13th, at four in the afternoon, with a favourable wind.

Received 5th May.—By the lateſt intelligence, the armament of Toulon conſiſts of ſixteen ſhips of the line, eight frigates, and four large armed xebecs, which are fitting with all poſſible expedition. It is thought they may paſs the ſtraits of Gibraltar for Cadiz the firſt eaſterly wind."

BARBARY.

"*Leghorn, Feb.* 9. Letters from Mequinez, dated Dec. 22. mention, that the Emperor of Morocco had, on the 20th of the ſame month, ſent out circular letters to the conſuls and merchants reſiding at Salee, Tangier, and Mogador, in

in which his Mooriſh Majeſty ſays, that, for the future, all Ruſſian, Neapolitan, Malteſe, German, Pruſſian, Tuſcan, Genoeſe, Hungarian, Sardinian, and American veſſels, may freely enter the ports of his eſtates; and that he has in conſequence given orders to his corſairs to let them paſs unmoleſted; that they may take in proviſions, and enjoy the ſame privileges as the other nations with whom his Majeſty is at peace: ſo that now he is at peace with all Europe, and the trade to his eſtates free for all nations."

"*Tangier, April* 8. The Chevalier de Kinſbergen, Captain of a ſhip, and Ambaſſador from the States-General, landed at Larache on the 18th ult. and was very graciouſly received. This ambaſſador is charged by his court to deliver to our ſovereign, with ſome conſiderable preſents, the ratification of the treaty of friendſhip which he himſelf renewed laſt year. On advice of the arrival of this ambaſſador at Larache, his Majeſty ſent an officer of his court to accompany him to Salee, where he will ſoon arrive."

EAST INDIES. [109]

"*Canton, June* 16. 1776. The Chineſe having conquered the kingdom of Sio-Kin-Sivan, againſt which they had had long and frequent wars, have conducted to Pekin the king of that country, with his wife, children, and the principal officers of his court, preſented them to the Emperor, and afterwards maſſacred them by his orders. This barbarous treatment, which is very contradictory to what a number of writers have advanced with reſpect to the morality of the Chineſe, was occaſioned, it is ſaid, by the death of a ſon-in-law of the Emperor, who was ſlain during the above-mentioned laſt war. None of the whole of the unfortunate family was ſpared, except one princeſs of five years of age. The general who commanded the expedition is not above thirty years of age; and the Emperor, by way of reward, hath conferred on him a dignity correſpondent to the title of Count in Europe. This general hath, moreover, received ſome lands, money, very valuable commodities, a yellow girdle, the ornament of the royal family only, and a wand, ſuch as the Emperor alone hath an excluſive right to carry."

"*Port L'Orient, April* 7. Whilſt your nation is amuſed with ideal projects of American dominion, ours is vigorouſly purſuing its real intereſt: our India company begins again to lift its head; and the treaty concluded by means of our miſſionaries with China and Japan three years ago, will have the happieſt conſequences: the Dutch will no longer be the only people who trade to the laſt-mentioned place. The beautiful ſhip of 1600 tons, built four years ago at Breſt, and fitted out for the Japan trade, has already made two voyages, and is daily expected here from her third, each voyage as ſucceſsful as we could wiſh."

A merchant at Madraſs writes thus, in a letter, dated Nov. 1. 1777. "You will probably have heard of the great changes which have lately happened in the government here. Every perſon of any conſequence is engaged in them leſs or more; but Lord Pigot's friends ſeem, at preſent, to have a majority. Mr Whitehill arrived here ſome time ago, and brought out an order for ſome of the oldeſt ſervants in the company, who were not concerned in the late revolution, to take upon them the government, and to ſend home all the old counſellors of both parties in order to anſwer for their conduct. As Mr Whitehill was the oldeſt counſellor on the ſpot named in the commiſſion, he was immediately ſaluted as governor by the garriſon, and took the chair directly. The other counſellors were afterwards ſworn in, and inſtantly proceeded to buſineſs. This aſtoniſhed the black people, who could not conceive that ſuch a ſudden change of government could have been brought about by the reading of a piece of paper brought out here by one man. They at firſt ſeemed to heſitate a little about complying with the order; for as they had heard ſomething of the Americans acting in oppoſition to the decrees of the Britiſh parliament, they did not think they could be bound to pay ſuch implicit obedience to Mr W.'s letter. Every thing, however, went on ſmoothly; and in a ſhort time after this change of government took place, the coroner's inqueſt, which had been appointed to inquire into the circumſtances attending Lord Pigot's death, brought in their verdict, *Wilful Murder* againſt Meſſ. Stratton, Brooke, Palmer, Jardine, Mackay; Gen. Stuart, Col. Horne, and Capt^s Lyſaght and Eidingtoune. Immediately after this, the Governor, as Lord Chief Juſtice, ordered the ſheriff to apprehend them, which was accordingly done. All of them are

at preſent in confinement; and their trial will come on the 12th of this month." [168.]

"*Plymouth, May* 30. Advice is juſt received of the ſafe arrival of Thomas Rumbold, Eſq; the Governor, in the Eaſt Indies, who went in the Beſborough Eaſt Indiaman."

"*London, June* 15. Letters from Madraſs mention, that Meſſ. Stratton, Stuart, &c. had been tried for the alledged murder of Lord Pigot, and honourably acquitted."

ENGLAND. [266.]

By an advertiſement, dated, Admiralty-office, April 18. all ſea-officers abſent with leave, are directed to return to England within ſix months, on pain of forfeiting all the half-pay that may be due to them.

By another advertiſement, dated, Admiralty-office, May 5. all deſerters from the marine forces, who ſhall ſurrender themſelves, at Portſmouth, Plymouth, or Chatham, or to any recruiting-party of marines in G. Britain or Ireland, before the 30th of June next, ſhall receive his Majeſty's pardon. Deſerters in gaol or in cuſtody are to have the benefit of this pardon; but ſuch as ſhall deſert after this notice, ſhall be proceeded againſt with the utmoſt ſeverity.

By an order of council of date May 2. the prohibition to export, or carry coaſtwiſe, (except in certain caſes mentioned), gunpowder, ſaltpetre, or any ſort of arms or ammunition, is continued for three months from the 23d of May. [169.]

A ſecond proclamation [160.] is iſſued, of date May 13. offering a pardon to all ſmugglers, who ſhall, on or before the 1ſt of Auguſt next, enter themſelves to ſerve in the navy if they be ſeamen, or in the army if they be not ſeamen; or, if unfit to ſerve in ſuch capacities, who ſhall provide two fit and able ſubſtitutes to ſerve for him or her.

"*Admiralty-office, May* 22. The letters of which the following are copies, were this day received from Adm. Young, in his letter dated March 23.

Capt. Vincent, of his Majeſty's ſhip Yarmouth, to Adm. Young, at Barbadoes, March 17. 1778.

I take the opportunity of the January packet's ſailing from hence to-morrow morning, directly for St John's, Antigua, of acquainting you of my having, on the 7th inſtant, at half paſt five p. m. diſcovered ſix ſail in the S. W. quarter, on a wind ſtanding to the northward; two of them ſhips, three brigs, and a ſchooner. We were then 50 leagues due Eaſt of this iſland. We immediately bore down upon them, and about nine got cloſe to the weather-quarter of the largeſt and headmoſt ſhip. They had no colours hoiſted; and, as ours were then up, I hailed her to hoiſt hers, or I would fire into her: on which ſhe hoiſted American, and immediately gave us her broadſide; which we returned, and in about a quarter of an hour ſhe blew up. It was fortunate for us that we were to windward of her; as it was, our ſhip was in a manner covered with parts of her: a great piece of a top-timber, ſix feet long, fell on our poop; another large piece of timber ſtuck in our foretop-gallant ſail (then upon the cap); an American enſign rolled up, blown in upon the forecaſtle, not ſo much as ſinged, &c. Immediately on her blowing up, the other four diſperſed different ways. We chaſed a little while two that ſtood to the ſouthward, and afterwards another that bore away right before the wind; but they were ſoon out of ſight; our ſails being torn all to pieces in a moſt ſurpriſing manner. We had five men killed and twelve wounded.—But what I am now going to mention is ſomething very remarkable: The 12th following, being then in chace of a ſhip fleeing weſt, we diſcovered a piece of a wreck, with four men on it waving: we hauled up to it, got a boat out, and brought them on board: they proved to be four men who had been in the ſhip which blew up, and who had nothing to ſubſiſt on from that time but by ſucking the rain-water that fell on a piece of blanket, which they luckily had picked up. They informed us the ſhip blown up was called the Randolph, of 36 guns and 305 men; the other ſhip was the General Moutry, of 20 guns; and the other three armed brigs; and ſailed from Charleſtown, South Carolina, about a month before.—I reſumed the chace; but ſhe was too far ahead to get up with her: however I continued it, in order to drive her at leaſt off the ſtation, till eleven that night, when we made this iſland, having loſt ſight of her.

Capt.

Capt. Pringle, of his Majesty's ship Ariadne, to Adm. Young, Carlisle bay, March 18. 1778.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that, early in the morning of the 9th instant, I saw two sail to the eastward; whom I chased, having his Majesty's sloop Ceres in company. The two strangers at first shewed a disposition to attack us; but, in consequence of the King's ships having brought the sternmost to close action about noon, the other made off. The ship in action, after having given to and received from the Ariadne and Ceres some broadsides, struck; and proved to be the rebel ship Alfred, of 20 nine-pounders and 180 men. Her consort was the Raleigh, of 32 guns; whom with the utmost dispatch we made sail after, and chased from that time until ten o'clock next day; but finding that we did not come up with her, and that she was throwing every thing overboard to lighten, we left off chace. The two rebel-cruisers had been at Port L'Orient in France, to fit out; and came here to cruise for the English and Irish convoys, having taken the coast of Guinea in their way. They had taken no vessels since their leaving France."

The royal assent was given to the following bills:

To these, by commission, May 15.

An act for raising a certain sum of money, by loans or exchequer-bills, for the service of the year 1778.

An act to repeal such part of an act made in the last session of parliament, as relates to the manner of discharging bonds given for the due exportation of certain goods from G. Britain to foreign parts; and to extend such part of the same act as obliges the master of British or Irish ships sailing from any of his Majesty's dominions into the Baltic, to deliver a manifest of their cargoes to the British consul residing there, to the like vessels sailing into Denmark, Norway, and Archangel.

An act to indemnify such persons as have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments; and to indemnify justices of the peace, or others, who have omitted to register or deliver in their qualifications within the time limited by law, and for giving further time for those purposes; and to indemnify members and officers, in cities, corporations, and borough-towns, whose admissions have been omitted to be stamped according to law, or, having been stamped, have been lost or mislaid, and for allowing them time to provide admissions duly stamped; and to give further time to such persons as have omitted to make and file affidavits of the execution of indentures of clerks to attornies and solicitors.

An act to continue the several laws therein mentioned, relating to the allowance upon the exportation of British-made gunpowder; to the further encouraging the manufacture of British sail-cloth, and to the duties payable on foreign sail-cloth; and to the granting a liberty to carry sugars, of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of any of his Majesty's sugar-colonies, directly to foreign parts, in ships built in G. Britain, and navigated according to law; to the further punishment of persons going armed and disguised, in defiance of the laws of customs or excise; to the prohibiting the importation of light silver coin of this realm from foreign countries into G. Britain or Ireland, and to restrain the tender thereof beyond a certain sum; to the granting a bounty upon flax-seed imported into Ireland; to the better regulating of pilots for the conducting of ships and vessels from Dover, Deal, and isle of Thanet; and to revive and continue so much of an act 16° Geo. III. as relates to allowing the exportation of certain quantities of wheat, and other articles, to his Majesty's sugar colonies in America.

An act for allowing further time for inrollment of deeds and wills made by Papists, and for relief of Protestant purchasers.

An act to amend such part of an act 43° Eliz. "for relief of the poor," as relates to the binding of parish-apprentices.

Twenty-five public bills relating to matters of police, and thirty private bills.

Of the former, only two relate to Scotland, viz.

An act for repairing the highways and bridges in the county of Stirling.

An act to enable Hector Munro, Esq; to build and maintain a harbour and pier at the town of Findhorn, in the county of Elgin and Forres.

Of the latter, two also relate to Scotland, viz.

An act to authorise Sir Laurence Dundas, Bt, and the several other persons therein named, to insert in a deed of disposition and conveyance of lands and hereditaments in Scotland, agreed to be settled by articles made previous to the marriage of Thomas Dundas, Esq; with Lady Charlotte his wife, the like power of exchange, as is contained in the settlement made previous to the said

marriage,

marriage, of certain eſtates of the ſaid Sir Laurence Dundas, in England.

An act for empowering the judges of the court of ſeſſion in Scotland to ſell ſuch parts and portions of the entailed eſtates of Shawfield, and others, in the counties of Lanerk and Argyle, belonging to Walter Campbell of Shawfield, Eſq; as ſhall be ſufficient for payment of the debts affecting the ſame.

And four of them are for diſſolving marriages, and enabling the huſbands to marry again, viz. the marriage of Sir Patrick Blake, Bt, with Dame Annabella Blake, — of Thomas Darby, Clerk, with Mary, — of George Chriſtopher Degen with Catharine Furlong, — and of Clotworthy Dobbin, Eſq; with Mary.

And to theſe, by commiſſion, May 28.

An act for enabling his Majeſty to raiſe the ſum of one million, for the uſes and purpoſes therein mentioned.

An act for raiſing a further ſum of money, by loans, or exchequer-bills, for the ſervice of the year 1778.

An act to permit the exportation of certain goods directly from Ireland into any Britiſh plantation in America, or any Britiſh ſettlement on the coaſt of Africa; and for further encouraging the fiſheries and navigation of Ireland.

An act to permit the importation of cotton-yarn the manufacture of Ireland, into this kingdom, duty-free.

An act for the more eaſy and better recruiting of his Majeſty's land forces and marines. [225.]

An act for the relief of inſolvent debtors, and for the relief of bankrupts, in certain caſes.

An act to continue an act 16° *Geo. III.* "*to authoriſe, for a limited time, the puniſhment, by hard labour, of offenders, who, for certain crimes, are or ſhall become liable to be tranſported to any of his Majeſty's colonies and plantations.*"

An act to explain and amend ſo much of an act, 4° *Geo. III. as relates to the preventing the clandeſtine conveyance of ſugars and paneles from the Britiſh colonies and plantations in America into G. Britain.*

An act for enabling truſtees under particular turnpike-acts to meet, and carry ſuch acts into execution, notwithſtanding they may not have met or adjourned agreeable to the directions of ſuch acts; and for preventing diſputes touching the payment of tolls for horſes or carriages belonging to or employed by officers or ſoldiers on duty.

Four bills relating to matters of police, and five private bills; none of either relate to Scotland.

And to theſe, by the King, June 3.

An act for granting to his Majeſty a certain ſum of money out of the ſinking fund; and for applying certain monies, therein mentioned, for the ſervice of the year 1778, *and for further appropriating the ſupplies granted in this ſeſſion of parliament; and for carrying to the aggregate fund a ſum of money which hath ariſen by the two ſevenths exciſe.*

An act to amend, and render more effectual, the laws relating to the raiſing and training of the militia within that part of Great Britain called England; and to eſtabliſh certain regulations with reſpect to officers ſerving in the corps of Fencible men, directed to be raiſed in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, and certain other corps therein mentioned.

An act for relieving his Majeſty's ſubjects profeſſing the Popiſh religion, from certain penalties and diſabilities impoſed on them by an act 11° & 12° *Will. III.* "*for the further preventing the growth of Popery.*"

An act for repealing certain proviſions in two acts 1° *Ann.* "*for the relief of the Proteſtant purchaſers of the forfeited eſtates in Ireland,*" *and* "*for advancing the ſale of the forfeited eſtates in Ireland, and for veſting ſuch as remain unſold by the preſent truſtees in her Majeſty, her heirs and ſucceſſors, for ſuch uſes as the ſame were before veſted in the ſaid truſtees; and for the more effectual ſelling and ſetting the ſaid eſtates to Proteſtants; and for explaining ſeveral acts relative to the Lord Bophin and Sir Redmond Everard.*"

An act for ſettling and ſecuring a certain annuity [4000 *l.*] *on the Earl of Chatham, and the heirs of the body of the late William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, to whom the earldom of Chatham ſhall deſcend, in conſideration of the eminent ſervices performed by the ſaid late Earl to his Majeſty, and the public.* [260.]

After giving the royal aſſent to the bills, the King made the following ſpeech,

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

AFTER ſo long and laborious an application to the public buſineſs, I think it proper at this ſeaſon of the year to give you ſome receſs. I come at the ſame time to return you my particular thanks for the zeal you have ſhewn in ſupporting the honour of my crown, and for your attention to the real intereſts of all my ſubjects, in the wiſe, juſt, and humane laws, which have been the reſult of your deliberations, and which, I hope, will be attended with the moſt ſalutary effects in every part of the Britiſh empire.

My

My deſire to preſerve the tranquillity of Europe has been uniform and ſincere: I reflect with great ſatisfaction that I have made the faith of treaties and the law of nations the rule of my conduct, and that it has been my conſtant care to give no juſt cauſe of offence to any foreign power; let that power by whom this tranquillity ſhall be diſturbed, anſwer to their ſubjects and to the world for all the fatal conſequences of war.

The vigour and firmneſs of my parliament have enabled me to be prepared for ſuch events and emergencies as may happen; and I truſt that the experienced valour and diſcipline of my fleets and armies, and the loyal and united ardour of the nation, armed and animated in the defence of every thing that is dear to them, will be able, under the protection of Divine Providence, to defeat all the enterpriſes which the enemies of my crown may preſume to undertake, and convince them how dangerous it is to provoke the ſpirit and ſtrength of Great Britain.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I thank you for the chearfulneſs with which you have granted the large and ample ſupplies for the ſervice of the current year, and for your care in raiſing them in a manner the moſt effectual and the leaſt burthenſome; and my warmeſt acknowledgements are due to you for the proviſion you have enabled me to make for the more honourable ſupport of my family. [211.]

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

Your preſence in your reſpective countries may at this time be of great public advantage. It is unneceſſary for me to recommend to you to do your duty in your ſeveral ſtations: on my part, I have no other wiſh or object but to deſerve the confidence of my parliament, and the affections of my people."

Then the parliament was prorogued.

The Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, on preſenting the bills, in addreſſing the King, ſpoke in ſubſtance thus: "That, at this time of public alarm, his faithful Commons were happy to find that his Majeſty had called out the conſtitutional force of the kingdom for its defence; that they hoped his Majeſty would in conſequence be enabled to employ his other forces on eſſential ſervices without the realm; that as they had liberally granted ſupplies to the fulleſt wiſhes of his ſervants, they truſted his Majeſty would make ſuch uſe of the money as was moſt likely to preſerve the honour and dignity of his crown, and promote the welfare and intereſt of his dominions; finally, that they heartily wiſhed for a ſpeedy return of the Americans to their allegiance, and did not doubt but in due time his Majeſty would be able to chaſtiſe and repreſs the inſolence of his natural enemies." [39. 329.]

Beſides the addreſſes from Ireland, on the preſent poſture of affairs, already mentioned [212, 64.], there are in the gazettes, — of May 5. three from Londonderry city, King's county, and the Mayor, &c. and alſo the gentlemen, clergy, and the reſt of the inhabitants of the Proteſtant and Roman Catholic religion, of the city of Waterford; — of May 12. four, from the counties of Corke, Longford, Meath, and Wexford; — of June 2. five, from the counties of Fermanagh, Galway, Limerick, and Armaugh, and the Roman-Catholics of Enniſkillen; — of June 23. four, from the counties of Waterford and Tipperary, and the towns of Carrickfergus and Corke; — of June 27. one, from the town of Drogheda; — and of June 30. one, from the county of Tyrone; — all filled with the warmeſt expreſſions of loyalty.

On the 5th of June, the Lord Mayor of London, attended by the Aldermen Townſend, Hayley, Oliver, and Lewes, Mr Sheriff Clarke, the Deputies Piercy, Wilſon, and Jones, and twenty-three of the common council, went in proceſſion from Guildhall to St James's, and preſented to the King the following addreſs and petition.

"Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the city of London, in common council aſſembled, beg leave to return your Majeſty our moſt humble and dutiful thanks for the repeated and ſignal marks of your royal attention to the public ſenſe of gratitude due to the memory of the late William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, as truly expreſſed by the reſolutions of the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament aſſembled. [252.]

And we humbly hope for your Majeſty's moſt gracious indulgence, when the teſtimonies thus paid to the public virtues of this illuſtrious ſtateſman, encourage your moſt faithful corporation to intreat, that the metropolis of your em-

pire

pire may be admitted to a ſhare in the expreſſions of public veneration to a miniſter ſo exemplary for his integrity, ability, and virtue. For this purpoſe we humbly beſeech that your Majeſty, in your royal condeſcenſion, would give permiſſion that the remains of the ſaid Earl of Chatham be depoſited in the cathedral church of St Paul in the city of London.

We hope that we are not guilty of unwarrantable preſumption, in conceiving that our wiſhes on this ſubject are not inconſiſtent with thoſe of the Hon. Houſe of Commons; and we flatter ourſelves, that if your Majeſty ſhould graciouſly acquieſce in this our humble prayer, it cannot fail to be agreeable to the family of the deceaſed, whoſe attention to us on all proper occaſions it is our pride to remember, who condeſcended to become our fellow-citizen, and to whom, could he have foreſeen it, we are convinced this attempt to cheriſh his memory would not have been unacceptable.

And we beg leave further humbly to repreſent to your Majeſty, that we feel ourſelves ſingularly happy in thinking, that in this our humble petition we ſhew our duty and attachment to our Moſt Gracious Sovereign, and the Illuſtrious Houſe of Brunſwick, by our reſpect to one of their moſt zealous and faithful ſervants; at the ſame time that we expreſs our gratitude, as a commercial body, to a man who ſo ſignally ſupported its intereſt, and humbly pray, that the nobleſt edifice in your Majeſty's dominion may become the depoſitary of the remains of one among the nobleſt of your ſubjects."

To which his Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following anſwer.

"In conſequence of the addreſs of the Houſe of Commons, That a monument ſhould be erected to the memory of the late Earl of Chatham in the collegiate church of St Peter, Weſtminſter, it has been ordered that his remains ſhould be there interred, and the neceſſary preparations have been made for that purpoſe."

At a court of common council, next day, after the Lord Mayor had reported the King's anſwer, a warm debate enſued, in conſequence of the following meſſage to Lord Hertford, and the anſwer.

"My Lord, His Majeſty's faithful Corporation of London, wiſhing to ſhew every proper reſpect in their power to the memory of his Majeſty's late zealous and moſt diſintereſted ſervant and ſubject William Pitt Earl of Chatham, and wiſhing to expreſs their own particular gratitude to the memory of that illuſtrious ſtateſman, who ſo glorioufly protected and benefited the commerce of his country, deſire your Lordſhip humbly to requeſt his Majeſty, that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to permit them to attend the funeral of the ſaid Earl: And they further intreat your Lordſhip humbly to ſignify their prayer to his Majeſty, that his faithful Corporation may receive timely notice from the proper officers of ſuch his Majeſty's gracious acquieſcence, together with the neceſſary inſtructions for regulating their attendance. I am, my Lord, your moſt obedient humble ſervant, PETER ROBERTS."

Lord HERTFORD's Letter.

"SIR, Having through your hands received the requeſt of the Corporation of London, praying his Majeſty to permit them to attend the funeral of the late Earl of Chatham, I am to acquaint you, that I have laid the ſame before his Majeſty; who is pleaſed to comply with the ſaid requeſt; and has directed me to give public and timely notice of the ſaid funeral, that all ſuch gentlemen of the Corporation who propoſe it, may have an opportunity of attending as they deſired. I am, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant, HERTFORD.

Groſvenor-ſtreet, May 25.

To the Remembrancer of the City of London."

ESDAILE, MAYOR.

A common council holden in the chamber of the Guildhall of the city of London, on Saturday the 6th day of June, 1778.

THIS Court not having yet received any anſwer to their deſire, of having timely notice to attend the funeral of the late Earl of Chatham, and information having been given by a member of this court, that that ſolemnity is ordered for Tueſday next, it is therefore now reſolved, that the former reſolution for attending the funeral of the ſaid Earl be reſcinded.

His Majeſty having refuſed to comply with the requeſt of this Court, on their humble deſire to have the remains of the late Earl of Chatham buried in the cathedral church of St Paul,—Reſolved unanimouſly,

unanimouſly, nevertheleſs, That a committee be now appointed to conſider what further mark of reſpect is moſt fit to perpetuate the memory of that excellent and diſintereſted ſtateſman, in the time of whoſe adminiſtration the citizens of London never returned from the throne diſſatisfied.

Whereupon this Court doth nominate and appoint Frederick Bull, John Sawbridge, Rich. Oliver, and Nathaniel Newnham, Eſqs, Aldermen; Mr Tho. Harriſon, of the ward of Walbrook; Mr Deputy John Johns, Mr Henry White, Mr Wm Saxby, Mr Wm Hurford, Mr Sam. Thorp, Mr John Horton, and Mr Tho. Boddington, Commoners, or any one of the ſaid Aldermen, and two of the ſaid Commoners, to be a committee for that purpoſe, and to report their opinion thereon to this Court.

In conſequence of the Remembrancer having been called upon by this Court, to ſtate what paſſed in the King's cloſet, when the Sheriff laſt attended at St James's; and it appearing that an unuſual queſtion had been aſked, to which the Sheriff declined giving an anſwer,—Reſolved unanimouſly, That the thanks of this Court be given to Mr Sheriff Clarke, for his very prudent conduct upon that occaſion.

It is ordered, that the ſaid reſolution be fairly tranſcribed, and ſigned by Mr Town-Clerk, and by him delivered to Mr Sheriff Clarke.

It is ordered that the above reſolutions be ſigned by Mr Town-Clerk, and publiſhed in all the daily and evening papers.

R I X."

The queſtion which his Majeſty aſked Mr Sheriff Clarke, in his cloſet, was, "What was the purport of the city's petition?" The Sheriff, knowing that a copy of the petition had, as uſual, been ſent to the ſecretary of ſtate, and preſuming, that, as a matter of courſe, it had been laid before the King, anſwered, That he acted miniſterially, and his duty was only to requeſt an anſwer, when his Majeſty would be pleaſed to be waited upon with the petition.

On Wedneſday morning, May 20. at five o'clock, the body of the Earl of Chatham was carried from his houſe at Hayes, to the Jeruſalem chamber in Weſtminſter abbey, in a hearſe, attended by one mourning coach, in which were four attendants. Proper perſons were employed in fitting up the different rooms. This chamber being too ſmall, it was afterwards removed to the Painted Chamber in Old Palace yard.

On Tueſday, June 9. the body was publicly interred, in a vault prepared for the purpoſe, in the north tranſept of the collegiate church of Weſtminſter. Early in the morning, all the avenues, &c. were ſecured, to prevent confuſion; and between ten and eleven o'clock the Peers, Peers Sons, Chief Mourner, his Supporters, Eight Peers Aſſiſtant, and Relations of the Deceaſed, began to aſſemble in the Houſe of Lords, the Members of the Houſe of Commons in their own Houſe, and the Clergy and Gentry in the Committee-rooms adjoining, purſuant to notices in the Gazette and other evening-papers, and directions on the tickets delivered at the College of Arms. About one o'clock the Officers of Arms began to marſhal the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry, in the Painted Chamber, where the body had lain in ſtate Sunday and Monday preceding; the Conductors and Poor Men in the Court of Requeſts; and the proceſſion was made through Weſtminſter-hall, New Palace yard, part of Parliament-ſtreet, Bridge-ſtreet, King-ſtreet, the Broad Sanctuary, and in at the weſt door of Weſtminſter-Abbey. The line of proceſſion, from the gate of Weſtminſter-Hall to the door of the abbey, was railed on both ſides; a detachment of foot-guards, under the command of Maj.-Gen. Style, within the railing, and all the conſtables of Weſtminſter attended.—The order of the proceſſion appeared in the gazette of June 16. The pall was ſupported by the Rt Hon. Thomas Townſend, Sir George Saville, Bt, John Dunning and Edmund Burke, Eſqs. The Hon. William Pitt was chief mourner; ſupporters Thomas Pitt and William Nedham, Eſqs; eight aſſiſtant mourners, the Earls of Abingdon, Cholmondeley, Eſſingham, and Harcourt, Viſcount Townſhend, and Lords Forteſcue, Wycomb, and Camden.—At the entrance of Weſtminſter Abbey, within the door, the Dean and Prebendaries, with the Choir, fell into the proceſſion. The chief mourner and his two ſupporters were ſeated on chairs at the head of the body; ſtools were placed on the ſides of the grave for the eight aſſiſtant mourners, and one at each end for the four ſupporters of the pall. During the ſervice in the church, (which was read by the Biſhop

of Rochester), the coronet and cushion were placed on the body, and the canopy and bannerols held over it: the trophies were laid on a table placed behind the chief mourner's chair, covered with a black silk carpet fringed. The service over, Clarencieux, Deputy to Garter, proclaimed the style, and the Earl's three officers breaking their staves, gave the pieces to Garter; who threw them into the grave. The standard, banners, bannerols, and trophies, having been deposited in the church, the procession returned to the Painted Chamber in the same order.

Upon the coffin was a silver plate, with this inscription: —"The Most Noble and Puissant WILLIAM PITT, EARL OF CHATHAM, Viscount Pitt of Burton Pynsent, in the county of Somerset. Born 15th of November, 1708. Died at Hayes, in Kent, the 11th of May, 1778."

Several Irish Earls and Viscounts attended; as did Sir William Draper, Sir William Meredith, General Burgoyne, Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, and many Lords, mostly in the minority; but the weather being wet and unfavourable, many of the nobility and gentry, on that account, did not attend.

The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester attended the funeral service. The choristers and chorus-singers sung the anthem, "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord," accompanied with the organ.

The Chamberlain of London reported to the common council a letter addressed to him by Sir Fletcher Norton, on being presented with the freedom of the city, voted to him some time ago [39. 329.], viz.

"SIR, I desire you will return my thanks to the court of common-council for the honour they have done me, by making me a freeman of the city of London, an honour far beyond my expectation.

I had no other motive for my late conduct, than the faithful discharge of my duty; and upon the most careful review of all that has passed upon that occasion, I cannot wish to have omitted one word of that speech which has attracted this extraordinary notice of the common council; for, besides the satisfaction which I feel in having done what I then thought, and still think, to have been right, I have had (what will ever be to me the pride and honour of my life) my behaviour repeatedly approved by the general and almost unanimous voice of the House of Commons, who alone by this constitution have the right to call in question and decide upon the parliamentary conduct of their Speaker.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant, F. NORTON."

Sir Fletcher politely declined accepting the gold box. — Sir Watkin Lewes, and some other members, alledged, that the Speaker's letter contained an oblique animadversion on the city for meddling in politics; and moved to compare it with a letter from Arthur Onslow, Esq; formerly Speaker; which was read from the city-records, and found to be to the same purpose, declining to take the gold box, but accepting of the freedom.— Sir Fletcher's letter was ordered to be entered in the city-records; and the box to be kept till a proper person should be found to be presented with it.

On Saturday, May 9. a trial of the Pix of all the monies coined in the Tower since Midsummer 1774 [36. 329.], was made at Westminster before the Lords of the Privy Council; when the gold monies, amounting to above sixteen millions of pounds Sterling, were reported to be perfectly agreeable in fineness to the standard trial-plates kept in the exchequer for that service. It appeared on inquiry, that twenty millions and a half of guineas and half-guineas had been coined in his Majesty's mint from the commencement of the year 1772.

The company of stationers, May 8. disposed of the benefactions of Mr Bowyer, printer [39. 623.]. John Page, —— Marsh, and William Manning, were elected for life, to have 20l. per ann. each; and Robert Halsea, Robert Wilson, Thomas Dormer, George Buckeridge, Peter Brown, and William Peat, eventually. The 30l. a-year to the printer best acquainted with the Latin and Greek was given to Mr Ragg, who had no competitor.

Counsel were heard, May 6. in the House of Lords, John Horne, plaintiff in error [39. 470.], and the Crown defendant. Mr Dunning opened for the plaintiff, and was followed by Mr Lee: and the Attorney-General replied. The Solicitor-General followed the Attorney-General on the 11th, and was replied to by Mr Dunning. The arguments of counsel being finished, the Lord Chancellor acquainted the House, that as a

decision

decision of this kind rested upon a point of law, it was usual to state a short question upon it to the judges for their opinion; therefore the question, with their permission, that he would state would be this: "Whether the matter charged in the information was competent to constitute a libel, or not?" Lord Abingdon excepted to the opinion of the judges ultimately determining this question. Mean time Lord Chief Justice de Grey came forward, and, in the name of the judges, (who were unanimous), spoke briefly to the following purport: He first defined the nature of *libels*, and the several parts that were necessary to compose them; he then defined the nature of an *innuendo*, and of the words which may be used in addition, so as to connect and make out the sense of the charge; he then applied the description to the information in question; and was clearly of opinion, that the matter charged in the information was competent to constitute a libel. The Lord Chancellor then put the question, "That it is the sense of this House, That the judgement of the court of king's-bench be reversed?" Lord Abingdon, the Duke of Richmond, and Lord Effingham, spoke for reversing; but, on a division, there were 20 against the reversal to 4 for it.

On Sunday, May 12. Mr Horne had suffered half the sentence of his imprisonment, having been in the king's-bench prison six months. — Sentence was pronounced against him on the 23d of November. He had been twice brought into court before to receive sentence, but had urged such reasons in arrest of judgement as the judges were of opinion deserved consideration: however, they were all over-ruled; and his sentence, as pronounced by Judge Aston, was, "That you pay a fine of 200 l. to the King, and be imprisoned for the space of twelve months; and afterwards find sureties, yourself in 400 l. and two sureties in 200 l. each, for your good behaviour for two years."

"*London, June* 1. An ejectment has been delivered on behalf of Mr Medows and Lady Frances, as heir at law, and sole next of kin, to the late Duke of Kingston, against the tenant of a great inn at Bath, as being part of the estate devised by his Grace to the present Lady Bristol, by the style and title of his wife. The decision of this ejectment will affect the whole of the estate bequeathed to Lady Bristol by the late Duke of Kingston's will, which is upwards of twenty thousand pounds a-year."

On Thursday, June 4. a form of prayer was ordered in all the Roman-Catholic chapels in the kingdom, for "our Most Gracious Sovereign King George the Third, his Royal Consort Queen Charlotte, and all the Royal Family."

A number of Roman-Catholics took the oaths in the courts of king's-bench and common pleas, June 19. pursuant to the act passed last session [318.], viz. "I A. B. do sincerely promise and swear, That I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to his Majesty King George the Third, and him will defend, to the utmost of my power, against all conspiracies and attempts whatever that shall be made against his person, crown, and dignity; and I will do my utmost endeavour to disclose and make known to his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, all treasons and traitorous conspiracies which may be formed against him or them: and I do faithfully promise to maintain, support, and defend, to the utmost of my power, the succession of the crown in his Majesty's family, against any person or persons whatsoever; hereby utterly renouncing and abjuring any obedience or allegiance unto the person taking upon himself the style and title of *Prince of Wales*, in the lifetime of his father, and who, since his death, is said to have assumed the style and title of *King of Great Britain*, by the name of *Charles the Third*, and to any other person claiming or pretending a right to the crown of these realms: and I do swear, That I do reject and detest, as an unchristian and impious position, That it is lawful to murder or destroy any person or persons whatsoever, for or under pretence of their being heretics; and also that unchristian and impious principle, That no faith is to be kept with heretics [7. 561.]: I further declare, That it is no article of my faith, and that I do renounce, reject, and abjure the opinion, That princes excommunicated by the Pope and Council, or by any authority of the See of Rome, or by any authority whatsoever, may be deposed or murdered by their subjects, or any person whatsoever: and I do declare, That I do not believe, that the Pope of Rome, or any other foreign prince, prelate, state, or potentate, hath, or ought to have, any temporal or civil jurisdiction, power,

ſuperiority, or pre-eminence, directly or indirectly, within this realm. And I do ſolemnly, in the preſence of God, profeſs, teſtify, and declare, That I do make this declaration, and every part thereof, in the plain and ordinary ſenſe of the words of this oath; without any evaſion, equivocation, or mental reſervation whatever, and without any diſpenſation already granted by the Pope, or any authority of the See of Rome, or any perſon whatever, and without thinking that I am or can be acquitted before God or man, or abſolved of this declaration, or any part thereof, although the Pope, or any other perſons of authority whatſoever, ſhall diſpenſe with or annul the ſame, or declare that it was null or void." [8. 362.]

By an order of council, dated June 19. the bounties to ſeamen or landmen who enter voluntarily into the navy, and the rewards for diſcovering ſeamen who ſecrete themſelves [211.], are continued to the 31ſt of Auguſt.

On the 13th of May Gen. Burgoyne arrived at Portſmouth, in the Grampus man of war, and next day, at ten o'clock, at his houſe in London. On his arrival he did not go to Ld George Germaine, but to Lord Weymouth. His Excellency did not go to court, but he took his ſeat in the Houſe of Commons on the 18th.

On the 14th arrived at the ſame port a Jerſey privateer, with the crew of a French letter of marque, which ſhe took in the bay, after an engagement of two hours, and killing ſix and wounding eighteen of the French. They fought under the colours of their reſpective nations. The Frenchman was furniſhed with a commiſſion of reſiſtance from the French King; with which the lieutenant of the Jerſey privateer was ſent expreſs to court.

A letter from Paris, dated May 8. ſays, "By the laſt letters received in this capital from Port l'Orient, we have advice, that his Majeſty's frigate L'Oiſeaux has brought lately into that port two Engliſh privateers, one of twenty-two and the other of ten guns, who had made ſome prizes in the road of Bourdeaux. The officers of the above ſhips are priſoners at large in L'Orient, and their crews are confined in the barracks."

A letter from Breſt, of May 17. ſays, "The Ranger privateer, Capt. Jones, has brought into this port the Drake ſloop of war, of ſixteen guns, after an engagement, wherein the captain of the Drake and forty of his men were killed, and many others wounded. The Ranger had two men killed, and a number wounded." [215.].

On the 25th of May ſailed from Portſmouth, the Pallas, Capt. King, and the Lioneſs armed ſhip, with ſeveral tranſports, part of them having on board the Heſſian troops for New York and Quebec.

On the 30th of May an imbargo was laid on the ſhips in all the ports of G. Britain, foreign ſhips excepted: but by an order of council of June 3. it was taken off from all coaſting-veſſels, fiſhing-ſmacks, and other ſmall craft, which ply on rivers, &c.; on the 11th it was taken off all ſhips bound to Ruſſia; and on the 15th it was taken off entirely.

Adm^s Byron and Parker, with thirteen ſail of the line under their command, failed from Plymouth, to the weſtward, on the 9th of June;— as did, on the 12th, Adm. Montague, in the Europa, for Newfoundland; — and, from Portſmouth, June 15. the Romulus, Capt. Gayton, for Gibraltar, having on board Gov. Boyd, Lord Chatham, [277.], Col. Green, &c.

On the 12th, in the morning, Adm. Keppel failed from St Helen's, with his fleet, conſiſting of twenty-one ſail of the line, three frigates, two armed ſhips, and one fireſhip, viz. the Victory, 100 guns, Adm. Keppel; the Queen, 90 guns, Adm. Harland; the Ocean, 90 guns, Adm. Paliſer; the Sandwich, 90 guns; the Prince George, 90 guns; the Foudroyant, Shrewſbury, Egmont, Valliant, Courageux, Ramilies, Hector, Monarque, Elizabeth, Berwick, and Cumberland, 74 guns each; the America, Exeter, Sterling-caſtle, Robuſt, and Bienfaiſant, 64 guns each; Arethuſa frigate, 32 guns; Fox and Proſerpine frigates; the Alert, and Meredith armed cutters, and the Vulcan fireſhip.

"*Admiralty office, June* 24. The three letters from the Hon. Admiral Keppel to Mr Stephens, of which the following are copies and extract, were received this afternoon at this office.

(COPY.)

Victory, at ſea, June 18. 1778.

SIR,

A little before twelve o'clock yeſterday,

day, the fleet being in a line of battle, ſteering S. S. W. the wind at weſt, and the Lizard bearing N. 44. 00 W. diſtant twenty five miles, we obſerved two ſhips ſeemingly reconnoitring the fleet, with two tenders accompanying them. I immediately directed the whole fleet to chaſe; and between five and ſix in the evening the Milford had got cloſe alongſide the leewardmoſt ſhip, a large French frigate. I made the ſignal for the ſhips chaſing to bring down their chace to me: which Sir William Burnaby could not, by civil words, get the French officer to allow him to do; but upon the Hector's drawing near upon her, and firing a gun ſhotted, ſhe ſtood to her, and the Hector then made ſail with her towards the fleet. The other French ſhip was cloſely purſued by the Arethuſa and Alert cutter, and, at ſome diſtance aſtern of them, the Valiant and Monarch.

I am not able to inform their Lordſhips, in this letter, relative to that chace, more than that an officer got to me this morning, from the Valiant, who had been in the boat the whole night: his captain directed him to inform me, that he ſhould have returned, agreeable to the ſignal to leave off chace, but that he had obſerved the French frigate had given battle to the Arethuſa.

At nine o'clock laſt night, I ſent Sir Charles Douglas to leeward to the Hector and America, to let their captains know, it was my orders they brought the French frigate under the Victory's ſtern; and Sir Charles Douglas was charged from me, to expreſs every civility to the French captain, and to inform him, that I ſhould ſee him when the ſhips and frigate got up to the fleet in the morning: in the mean time he was alſo to attend the frigate, unmoleſted, up to me. But, to my aſtoniſhment, this morning, about nine o'clock, I obſerved the French ſhip ſeemingly going upon the other tack. One of the ſhips that was attending her fired a ſhot acroſs her; which was immediately followed by the French frigate's diſcharging her whole broadſide and muſquetry into the America, at the very moment Lord Longford was upon the gunwale talking to the French captain in the moſt civil ſtrain: ſeveral of the ſhot ſtruck the America, and wounded four of her people. The French captain then ſtruck his colours. His behaviour merited the fire of the America; but Lord Longford's humanity and prudence prevailed, much to his credit, over his reſentment.

I hope I have not done improperly in ſending the frigate into Plymouth. The circumſtance of her behaviour, and the other French frigate giving battle to the Arethuſa, has been a juſtification to myſelf for ſeizing her, and ſending her into port. I am, Sir, your moſt obedient and very humble ſervant,

A. KEPPEL.

P. S. The French frigate is called the Licorne, of thirty-two guns and 230 men.

Philip Stephens, Eſq; Secretary to the Admiralty.

(EXTRACT.)

Victory, at ſea, June 20. 1778, at noon, the Lizard, N. 37: 00. E. 19 leagues.

SIR,

BEFORE noon of yeſterday we ſaw the Valiant and Monarch, who had chaſed from the fleet on the 17th, coming down; the Valiant with a crippled ſhip in tow; which we ſoon perceived was the Arethuſa, with her main-maſt gone, and much ſhattered in other reſpects.

The Arethuſa had come up with her chace on the evening of the 17th; ſhe proved a large French frigate with heavy metal, (the Belle Poule). Captain Marſhall requeſted of the French captain to bring to; and informed him, he had orders to conduct him to his Admiral, who wiſhed to ſpeak to him: both which requeſts the French officer peremptorily refuſed to comply with. Captain Marſhall then fired a ſhot acroſs the frigate; upon which the French captain inſtantaneouſly fired his whole broadſide into the Arethuſa, who was at that time very cloſe alongſide; which brought on an action on both ſides, which continued for upwards of two hours. The Arethuſa being much ſhattered in her maſts, ſails, and rigging, and there being very little wind to govern her, ſhe was thrown in ſuch a ſituation as not to be able to get her head towards the French ſhip, notwithſtanding Captain Marſhall's utmoſt endeavours ſo to do. The French ſhip's head being in with the land, and getting her foreſail ſet, ſhe ſtood into a ſmall bay, where boats at day-light came out, and towed her into ſafety.

Captain Marſhall appears to have conducted himſelf in the whole of this matter with the greateſt ſpirit and gallantry, and ſpeaks with great ſatisfaction of the behaviour of his officers and ſhip's company. The Arethuſa had eight men killed,

killed, and thirty-ſix wounded; the loſs of the French muſt be conſiderable.

I muſt not omit, in this relation, to acquaint their Lordſhips, that Capt. Fairfax, in the Alert cutter, has had his ſhare in the buſineſs: he got alongſide of a ſchooner of ten carriage-guns and ten ſwivels, that attended the frigate that engaged the Arethuſa. Upon his requeſting the commander of her to ſtand to the fleet, he made him anſwer, that he ſhould do as the frigate did; and, upon the frigate's firing upon the Arethuſa, fired his guns into the Alert. Capt. Fairfax immediately run on board of him, and they continued in that ſituation, in cloſe fight, upwards of an hour, when the French veſſel ſurrendered. Capt. Fairfax killed him five men, and mortally wounded ſeven; the Alert had four men wounded, two of them, it is apprehended, mortally.

Several French merchant-ſhips paſſed through the fleet yeſterday unmoleſted: I did not think proper in any wiſe to interrupt them in their commerce. Uſhant was then in ſight from the maſt-head.

(COPY.)

Victory, at ſea, June 20. 1778.

SIR,

EARLY in the morning of the 18th, a ſhip in the N. W. quarter was ſeen ſtanding into the fleet, but ſoon hauled away. The Foudroyant, Courageux, and Robuſt, were ſent in purſuit of her; and having repaired, as well as time would permit, the Milford's damages, which ſhe received by the French frigate's having, while in converſation, ſheered on board her, ſhe was likewiſe ſent in chace. In the morning of the 19th, the Proſerpine had joined, whom I alſo directed to chaſe. Very light winds, and eaſterly. Before twelve, the frigates and other ſhips were drawn cloſe up with the chace, a French frigate; and the ſignal being made to the ſhips to bring the chace into the fleet, ſhe was brought in accordingly, the French officer having no means whatever to avoid what has happened to him. From the behaviour of the French frigate the Licorne, on the 18th in the morning, I judged it my duty to detain this ſhip likewiſe. I directed Capt. Hood, of the Robuſt, to take the officers out of the ſhip, and diſtribute the crew among the ſhips with him; inſtructing him to ſignify to the French captain, that I was under the neceſſity of taking this ſtep, from the extraordinary conduct of the captain of the Licorne; at the ſame time recommended to Capt. Hood to take care, that nothing but the civileſt treatment ſhould paſs towards the French officers and their people, and every thing taken care of on board the frigate. She is called the Pallas, of thirty-two guns and 220 men; and, as well as could be learnt, had been eight days from Breſt on a cruiſe. I am, Sir, your moſt obedient and very humble ſervant,

A. KEPPEL.

Philip Stephens, Eſq; Secretary to the Admiralty."

It is ſaid, that when the America hailed the Licorne to return, and was ſaluted with a broadſide, the Britiſh tars, exaſperated, impatiently waited for orders to retaliate. But the Captain remonſtrated; ſaying, it would be ſhocking to ſacrifice the French ſailors on account of the folly of the captain of the frigate, who muſt be a madman to reſiſt a force ſo far ſuperior. This abated the fury of the crew; and, without further diſpute, the frigate accompanied the America to the Britiſh Admiral.

In juſtification of Adm. Keppel, it is ſaid in the London papers, that when one power is at war with another, by the law of nations the contending powers have a right to queſtion all neutral ſhips relative to their deſtination, cargo, &c.: and the reaſon for this is obvious; becauſe thoſe very ſhips which appear neutral, may be only ſo from their colours, which an enemy's ſhip has generally on board her of all nations, the better to conceal her deſigns: nay, if the captain of the ſhip who ſtops this neutral veſſel cannot be ſatisfied with what he can find out from the report of the ſtopt captain and the crew, he has a right to inſiſt on ſeeing his diſpatches; and this laſt has been practiſed by ſeveral Engliſh commanders. Now, in the caſe of Adm. Keppel, he did no more than inſiſt upon the French captain's ſatisfying him about ſuch particulars. The captain would not be brought up to the Arethuſa to anſwer theſe queſtions; conſequently a gun was fired acroſs the ſhip to bring him to. This the French captain conſtrued as an indignity, (which was no more than what has been uſually done), and returned it by a broadſide; conſequently the French have begun the war, and Adm. Keppel has done no more than

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is warranted by prudence, and the laws of nations.

What follows is the French account.

"The 17th of June, at ten o'clock in the morning, Lieut. Chadeau du la Clocheterie, commanding the King's frigate La Belle Poule, of 26 guns twelve-pounders, diſcovered from the top of the maſts ſeveral ſhips; at half paſt ten, he began to ſuſpect they might be an Engliſh ſquadron; a few minutes after, he reckoned twenty men of war, fourteen of which at leaſt appeared to him to be ſhips of the line: the ſquadron was then at four leagues diſtance from the French frigate. The Sieur de la Clocheterie ſoon perceived that a frigate and a ſloop gained upon them. The latter, carrying ten ſix-pounders, came up with the Belle Poule, and hailed her in Engliſh. The Sieur de la Clocheterie anſwered, bidding him ſpeak French; then the ſloop joined her frigate.

At half paſt ſix, the Engliſh frigate came up within muſket-ſhot of the Belle Poule, the ſquadron being to leeward, ſtill at the ſame diſtance.

The Sieur de la Clocheterie manœuvred to avoid the diſadvantageous poſition he was in. His manœuvre, executed with preciſion and celerity, ſoon put the two frigates acroſs each other, and within piſtol-ſhot. In this poſition, the Engliſh frigate hailed her in Engliſh: he anſwered he did not underſtand. She then hailed him in French, and ſaid, he muſt come to her Admiral. The Sieur de la Clocheterie anſwered, that his miſſion did not permit him to take that route. The Engliſh frigate inſiſted, and repeated that he muſt come to the Admiral: the French captain aſſured him he would do no ſuch thing: then the Engliſh frigate poured a broadſide into him, and the engagement began at a time when there was ſcarce any wind to govern the ſhip. The action laſted from half paſt ſix in the evening till half paſt eleven, ſtill within piſtol-ſhot. It is to be preſumed, that the Engliſh frigate, which is of 28 ſix-pounders, was ſpent, ſince at that epocha ſhe availed herſelf of a breeze that ſprung up, and returned to her ſquadron: in that poſition ſhe received upwards of fifty cannon ſhot from the French frigate, without returning one.

It was impoſſible for the French frigate to purſue her; that route would have carried her amidſt the Engliſh fleet. The Sieur de la Clocheterie reſolved to run aground, and at half paſt twelve at night he anchored among the rocks, near Plouaſcat, where, the 18th, the frigate was obſerved, and watched by two Engliſh ſhips; but the rocks which ſurrounded him, ſeemed to ſhelter him from any inſult.

The action has been moſt bloody. On the 18th the exact number of the dead was not yet known; but was eſtimated at forty at leaſt. The Sieur Green de Saint Marſault lieutenant, and ſecond in command, was killed. The Sieur de la Roche de Kerandraon, enſign, having had his arm broke, after fighting two hours, had it ſet, and returned to his poſt, which he kept during the three remaining hours that the action laſted. The next day he was obliged to ſuffer an amputation. The Sieur Bouvet, an auxiliary officer, was grievouſly wounded, but would not leave the deck to be dreſſed. The Sieur de la Clocheterie, had two violent bruiſes, one in the thigh, and the other in the head. The number of the wounded amounts in all to 57.

The action was kept up with equal fire, and with the ſame ſpirit, till the moment that the Engliſh frigate abandoned the combat. The Chevalier de Capellis commanded the battery, and was ſeconded by the Sieurs Damard and Sbirre, auxiliary officers, and the Sieur de Baſterot, and Chevalier de la Galernerie, marine guards. The crew, animated by the example of the officers, gave the greateſt proofs of bravery and preſence of mind.

The Sieur de Sartine, miniſter and ſecretary of ſtate for the marine department, having given the King an account of the engagement of the frigate La Belle Poule, his Majeſty has granted to the Sieur de la Clocheterie, who commanded her, a brevet of Captain; to the Sieur de la Roche Kerandraon, Enſign, the croſs of St Louis, and a penſion; to the Sieur Bouvet, a brevet of Lieutenant of Frigate; and has given marks of his ſatisfaction to all the officers and marine guards.

His Majeſty has likewiſe granted a penſion on the funds of the invalids of the marine to Mademoiſelle Green de Saint Marſault, ſiſter to the officer of that name who was killed in the engagement. He has, moreover, provided for the widows and children of the marine

officers

officers killed in the action; and has granted to the wounded men gratuities proportioned to their wounds, as alſo a general benefaction to all the crew, which the widows of the killed will be admitted to partake of."

On board each of the ſhips taken by Adm. Keppel was found an order, ſigned SARTINE, "not to moleſt that uſeful Engliſh navigator Capt. Cook [39. 59.] on any account whatever."

Adm. Keppel, with his fleet, returned to St Helen's on the 27th. — On the return of the fleet Lord Sandwich went to Portſmouth, and had a conference with the Admiral on board the Victory.

SCOTLAND. [276.]

The high court of juſticiary appointed the Lords Juſtice-Clerk and Kames to go the weſtern circuit laſt ſpring, the Lords Auchinleck and Gardenſton the northern, and the Lords Kennet and Hailes the ſouthern; — and the courts to ſit down, at Jedburgh, May 1.; Dumfries, May 8.; and Air, May 15.; at Perth, May 1.; Aberdeen, May 8.; and Inverneſs, May 16.; and at Stirling, May 6.; Inverary, May 13. and Glaſgow, May 20.

The moſt material trials were theſe.

At Dumfries, the Lords Kennet and Hailes judges, Jean Hunter, daughter of James Hunter in Kerricks, was tried for child-murder, and found Not guilty.

At Air, John Bell, ſchoolmaſter at Stewarton, indicted, at the inſtance of the King's Advocate, for the crimes of ſeducing, and debauching the minds of young girls at his ſchool, to lewd, indecent, and vicious practices and behaviour, &c. was tried with ſhut doors. The libel was found relevant to infer an arbitrary puniſhment; the jury, all in one voice, found the pannel guilty; and he was ſentenced to be whipped through the town of Air on the 5th of June, and then to be baniſhed Scotland for life. — Flora Love, a native of the iſle of Arran, indicted for child-murder, was, on her petitioning, and the advocate-depute's conſenting, baniſhed Scotland for life. — The judges, on their arrival, were received by the magiſtrates, and about 140 of the town's militia under arms.

At Perth, the Lords Auchinleck and Gardenſton judges, John Ferguſon, alias Gow, was found guilty of ſtealing three parcels of black cattle belonging to different perſons, and was ſentenced to be hanged, at Perth, on the 19th of June: and he was executed accordingly.

At Aberdeen, Lord Gardenſton judge, Daniel Maccombie, blackſmith, found guilty of theft on his own confeſſion, was ſentenced to be kept in priſon till the 11th of September, on that day to be publicly whipt, and then to be baniſhed Scotland for life.

At Inverneſs, Lord Gardenſton judge, Hainy, or Henrietta Kennedy, indicted for murder, was found to be inſane, and ſentenced to be kept in priſon till her friends ſhould find caution to take the cuſtody of her perſon, and keep her from commiting any outrages. — George Stronach, one of the town-officers of Elgin, indicted for priſon-breaking, in ſuffering, by connivance, or groſs negligence, a priſoner to eſcape, was found guilty of groſs negligence as gaol-keeper; and Alexander Anderſon in Craigſtown of Craigmill, likewiſe indicted for priſon-breaking, by conveying to a priſoner implements for effectuating his eſcape, was found guilty on his own confeſſion: Stronach was ſentenced to be impriſoned two weeks, and Anderſon four weeks, in Inverneſs priſon.

At Glaſgow, the Lords Juſtice-Clerk and Kames judges, Dougal Stewart, late apprentice to the Cordel printing-company near Dumbarton, indicted for houſe-breaking, and copying from the company's books the receipts of the ſecrets of their buſineſs [39. 620.], was fugitated for non-compearance. — Abigail Lennox, wife of John Macgilp weaver and fleſher in Glaſgow, was tried on an indictment for an aſſault upon William Barbour weaver in Glaſgow, the conſequence of which was his death. The jury, all in one voice, found the pannel guilty of the aſſault libelled; and further, they, all in one voice, (one excepted), found, that the aſſault was followed with the conſequence libelled. She was ſentenced to be impriſoned till the 10th of June, on that day to be drummed through Glaſgow bareheaded, attended by the hangman, and then to be ſet at liberty. She was ſo drummed accordingly.

For encouraging the military to aſſiſt the revenue-officers, not only in making ſeizures, but alſo in diſcovering the haunts and ways of ſmugglers, the board of cuſtoms give conſiderable allowance. Out of the proceeds of two ſeizures made by Mr Reid, inſpector-general, at the Mull of Galloway, in December laſt, the commiſſioners allowed

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to the lieutenant 269 l. 14 s.; to the ſerjeant who was employed in making both ſeizures, 42 l. 16 s. 10 d. 3 f.; corporal ditto, 28 l. 11 s. 4 d. 2 f.; each private man ditto, 14 l. 5 s. 8 d. 1 f.; and to the ſerjeant who was only preſent at the firſt ſeizure, 21 l. 5 s. 8 d. 2 f.; each private man ditto, 7 l. 1 s. 11 d. 2 f.

An attempt was lately made by the journeymen-maſons in and about Edinburgh to raiſe their wages. For this purpoſe they preſented a petition to the maſters on the 23d of April; and next day ſome maſter-maſons, &c. advertiſed a meeting of all the architects, maſons, and builders in and about Edinburgh, to be held on the ſubject, in Mary's chapel, on the 1ſt of May.— In the papers of April 29. the journeymen advertiſed their purpoſe of raiſing their wages from fifteen to eighteen pence a-day, and requeſted the journeymen of the country, as *true brothers*, not to come to town to work till the matter ſhould be ſettled.— At the meeting of the maſters, May 1. it was unanimouſly agreed, not to comply with the journeymens demand; and further, that no maſter ſhould engage any journeyman then employed by another, unleſs he brought a certificate that his maſter was willing to part with him; and an invitation was given to all induſtrious workmen who wanted to be employed about building, to come to Edinburgh, where they would get work, and proper encouragement.— In the papers of May 4. the journeymen, on a narrative, that the maſters had entered into a league not to employ one another's hands, nor to raiſe the journeymens wages, give notice to all perſons who have buildings to carry on in city or country, that they would carry on ſuch works, at the wages they aſked from the maſters, with as much care and ſufficiency as if maſters were employed: and they repeat their requeſt to the country-brethren not to come to town till the diſpute ſhould be ſettled; adding a couched menace, *leſt they incur the diſpleaſure of the brethren.*— In the ſame paper appeared an advertiſement from the maſters, dated May 4. bearing, that on account of a number of the journeymen-maſons having gone from work, or refuſed to continue unleſs they got eighteen pence a-day, the meeting unanimouſly reſolved, to pay off and diſcharge every man on Tueſday then next (which was the day immediately following) at ſix o'clock, who was not willing to continue to work at their preſent wages. It was ſaid, that the journeymen who continued at work, engaged to contribute for the ſupport of thoſe who by concert had left work.—In the papers of May 9. the journeymen, under the ſignature *Unity*, repeated their offer to carry on buildings, directed letters to be addreſſed to the Maſter of St James's lodge, Edinburgh, and repeated alſo their requeſt to their country-brethren not to come to town.

While this diſpute was going on, the journeymen-wrights left work alſo, inſiſting for an increaſe of wages; and an advertiſement, dated, May 22. appeared, importing, that in the courſe of a complaint exhibited before the ſheriff, in behalf of the freemen maſons and wrights of Edinburgh, and its neighbourhood, againſt their journeymen, for entering into unlawful combinations to procure an increaſe of their wages, it appeared, that journeymen who had not entered into theſe combinations, or who having been induced to enter, would willingly return to their duty, were intimidated therefrom by the threats of their brethren; and that it was therefore proper to inform ſuch workmen, that they were in perfect ſafety to enter to their maſters ſervice; and in caſe they ſhould be any way diſturbed, upon applying to the procurator-fiſcal for the county, the perſons ſo diſturbing ſhould be proſecuted according to law.— In the ſame paper there appeared another advertiſement, from the journeymen-wrights, offering to ſerve gentlemen as the maſons had done; concluding thus: "As our honeſt ſtruggle will be of ſervice to our brethren in the country, as well as to us, we deſire that they will poſtpone coming to Edinburgh till our affair is ſettled."

Theſe advertiſements were repeated. To that of the procurator-fiſcal an addition was made, importing, that it having been induſtriouſly reported, that the ſheriff had approved of the conduct of the journeymen, it was proper to inform the public, that there was no foundation for ſuch a report; that theſe aſſociations were cenſured by the ſheriff in the ſtrongeſt terms; and that he declared the greateſt diſſatisfaction at a ſet of men entering into combinations to remain idle unleſs their demands were immediately complied with, while themſelves

ſelves acknowledged that their encouragement was rather better at preſent than it had been for ten years paſt.

An advertiſement in name of the maſter joiners, cabinet-makers, and maſons, appeared in the papers of May 27. inviting journeymen of theſe trades to come to Edinburgh, where they were promiſed immediate employment, and all ſuitable encouragement.

In the papers of May 30. the journeymen maſons, ſtill under the ſignature *Unity*, thank their country-brethren for contributing largely towards their ſupport, and inform them that they hope to gain their point, unanimity ſtill prevailing.

The following appeared in all the papers.

"*Edinburgh, May* 29. 1778. At a general meeting of the united incorporations [maſons, wrights, &c.] of Mary's Chapel, (at which, beſides the members of the corporations, were preſent a great many maſter maſons and wrights in the neighbourhood of this city),

The preſes informed the meeting, That he had thought it his duty to call his brethren together, to take their opinions with regard to the preſent behaviour of the journeymen wrights and maſons, in giving up work, and forming aſſociations, to enforce an increaſe of their wages: That ſuch a meeting became the more neceſſary, on account of various reports being circulated without doors, and even in the public news-papers, to influence the public in favour of the journeymen, and to impreſs them with the idea of the maſters being in the fault, by refuſing to lend an ear to the juſt demands of a ſet of induſtrious tradeſmen, whoſe wages were inadequate to the neceſſary exigencies of themſelves and their families.

The meeting having argued fully upon the nature of the journeymens demands, and having taken a view of the preſent wages paid to journeymen, and compared them with the wages paid within the remembrance of many of the brethren preſent, it appeared clearly, that within that remembrance the wages of journeymen have been raiſed at leaſt one third of their former amount, without the maſters prices being in any wiſe augmented; conſequently, every riſe of wages, for many years paſt, has, of courſe, been a gradual diminution of the maſters profits, inſomuch that the maſters profits have at laſt become extremely ſmall; nor can they take upon themſelves to augment them further without the authority of the law; and if, without the ſanction of law, the maſters were to grant the preſent demand of the journeymen, the natural conſequence would be to annihilate their own profits altogether.

It appeared to the meeting, that it was for the mutual intereſt of both the maſters and journeymen to be upon proper terms with each other; and, however reprehenſible the late conduct of the journeymen may be, yet they are willing to ſuppoſe, that the bulk of them have been ſeduced from their duty, by a few of their turbulent and reſtleſs brethren. Be that as it may, they apprehend, that as the preſent combinations, though they primarily affect the intereſt of the maſters, yet they muſt in the ſequel affect the intereſt of the community at large, and conſequently muſt come under the cogniſance of the public magiſtrates, as the guardians of the public, and the puniſhers of diſorders. And though, upon an attentive examination of the journeymens demands, no good reaſon for an augmentation of wages had appeared; yet the maſters are far from wiſhing to be judges in a matter in which they themſelves may appear parties intereſted: for that reaſon, it has all along been the wiſh of the maſters, that the journeymen, inſtead of endeavouring, by unlawful means, to enforce their demands, would prefer their complaints to the proper magiſtrates, and crave from them a legal redreſs of their grievances:—if they are well founded in their demands, a legal diſcuſſion would ſettle the diſpute to the ſatisfaction both of themſelves and their maſters: it would give a certainty and ſtability to the rate of wages; and it would give authority to the maſters to augment their prices in proportion to the riſe of wages authoriſed by law."

In the papers of June 13. the journeymen-maſons thank their country-brethren throughout Scotland for the ſervices done them, particularly for contributing money, and with-holding their hands from coming to Edinburgh. "There is not yet (ſay they) any that acted againſt their own intereſt and ours, except a very few; and theſe we intend to make public, by ſending their names to the place they came from, that they may

may be known both to us and them to be only mean-ſpirited traitors to our cauſe." They deny the truth of what the maſters aſſert, that wages have been raiſed one third, the riſe having been only from a Scots merk to fifteen pence; but they admit that the maſters prices have not been advanced theſe ſeveral years paſt;—"on the contrary, (ſay they), to our certain knowledge they are greatly diminiſhed. But what is the cauſe? Plainly this: Some of them will have work though at any price."

An advertiſement appeared in the papers of June 17. in name of the General Society of Journeymen Cabinet-makers, Joiners, and Carvers in and about Edinburgh, importing, that they had ſet on foot a ſubſcription for building houſes, and that they were juſt now to eſtabliſh a manufactory of all manner of cabinet and chair work, where variety of the neateſt and neweſt patterns of every article might be had, all done by men of the beſt abilities in the kingdom; and that 130l. Sterling was ſubſcribed the firſt night the ſubſcription was opened. They thank their country-brethren for the liberal ſupply beſtowed, and hope they will ſtill keep out of town till matters be ſettled. But no menaces were uſed by the wrights.

About the beginning of June complaint was made to the ſheriff by a maſter cabinet-maker, againſt three of his ſervants, for threatening and abuſing another ſervant, who had refuſed to adhere to the aforementioned combination, and the ſheriff committed two of the delinquents. Similar combinations at London in 1761 produced an order of the privy council [23. 696.]; and this order was at this time publiſhed in our news-papers.

In the papers of June 13. there appeared an advertiſement, ſigned by the procurator-fiſcal, bearing, that a ſmall apartment in a ſhade in Prince's ſtreet, was broke into, and ſeveral maſons tools ſtolen therefrom; and that there was reaſon to ſuſpect, that this was done by ſome perſons connected with the aforementioned journeymen-maſons; offering ten guineas reward for diſcovering the delinquent, to be paid on conviction.

[P. S.] Some of the journeymen-wrights returned to their work in the beginning of July.

On receiving intelligence at Aberdeen of the plundering of Lord Selkirk's houſe, and the landing at Whitehaven [214.], a hand-bill was circulated by order of the magiſtrates, dated May 2. for ſetting on foot an aſſociation of the inhabitants, for defence. In a few days, about 120 burgeſſes and young gentlemen, who had inrolled themſelves, took arms, and began training at ſtated hours in the links. It was propoſed, that the corps ſhould conſiſt of 400. Lord Gardenſton, when on the circuit [328.], made a viſit to this corps, and had the ſame military honours paid him as are uſually paid to a general officer.

On the 18th of May the Royal Edinburgh Voluntiers received their colours, with great ceremony. The regiment was drawn up at the croſs. The Magiſtrates and Town-council, in their formalities, walked in proceſſion from the council-chamber, preceded by a band of muſic. The colours were taken out of their caſes, and delivered, firſt, to the Lord Provoſt; by his Lordſhip to Gen. Oughton, commander in chief in Scotland; by his Excellency to Lt-Col. Thomas Dundas; and by the Lieutenant Colonel to the two enſigns allotted to bear them; the General and Lieutenant-Colonel making proper ſpeeches on the occaſion.

A polite letter from Sir William Erſkine to the magiſtrates of Edinburgh, accepting the colonelſhip of this regiment [52.], was read in council, June 10. Sir William declares, that, next to the approbation of his ſovereign, that of his fellow-citizens gives him the higheſt ſatisfaction.—It was unanimouſly reſolved in council, to recommend to his Majeſty Dr Robert Dick, one of the miniſters of the city, to be the chaplain.

On the 5th of June the general aſſembly of Glaſgow gave their thanks to Dr John Gillies, one of the miniſters of that city, "for his laudable endeavours to direct the attention of the late general aſſembly to the bill then depending in parliament, *for the relief of Roman Catholics*, &c. and for attempting to rouſe their zeal, for preventing any undue encouragements to prieſts, and others of the Popiſh religion. While the aſſembly regret his want of ſucceſs in a buſineſs of ſuch importance to the glory of God, and the good of this church, they could not decline this firſt opportunity of teſtifying and recording their high approbation of his conduct." [270.]

MARRIAGES.

June 2. At Edinburgh, Mr Joſeph Williamſon, junior, to Miſs Neilſon.

8. At North Merchieſton, near Edinburgh, Mr John Ruſſell, junior, clerk to the ſignet, to Miſs Eleonora Robertſon, ſecond daughter of Dr William Robertſon, principal of the univerſity of Edinburgh.

BIRTHS.

June 20 At Ouſe-bridge-end in York, the wife of Thomas Robinſon ropemaker, of three girls, who are all likely to live. They have been married ten years, and have had eleven children, ſeven of whom were born within theſe laſt four years and nine months.

26. At Edinburgh, the lady of Col. James Pringle, of a daughter.

26. At Dunkeld-houſe, the Ducheſs of Athol, of a ſon and heir.

DEATHS.

At Carliſle, Mrs Catharine Wilſon, aged 97. Her two ſons, Chriſtopher and Joſeph Philipſon, Eſqs, paid her a viſit laſt ſummer, and found her in ſuch high health, that ſhe both danced and ſung. It is remarkable, that ſhe retained all her ſenſes in full perfection to the laſt. She lived to ſee the fifth generation, and her eldeſt ſon is now ſaid to be in his 82d year; ſo that, if the papers do not lie, ſhe muſt have been married at fourteen.

June 3. At Callender-houſe, James Hay, Earl of Errol, Hereditary Lord High Conſtable of Scotland. Beſides Errol, which came by his mother, his Lordſhip was the repreſentative of two other Earldoms which came by her, Livingſton Earl of Linlithgow, and Livingſton Earl of Callender, alſo of Boyd Earl of Kilmarnock, by his father; theſe three are now extinct by forfeiture. By his lady, a daughter of Mr Carr of Etal in Northumberland, to whom he was married Aug 10. 1762, and who ſurvives, he has left iſſue, three ſons and nine daughters. He is ſucceeded in honours and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon George Lord Hay, now at Harrow ſchool. His Lordſhip was accounted the handſomeſt man in the iſland —" At his preſent Majeſty's coronation, he attended in his robe, and by accident neglected to take off his cap when the King entered. He apologiſed for his negligence in the moſt reſpectful manner; but his Majeſty, with great complacency, intreated him to be covered, for he looked upon his preſence at the ſolemnity as a very particular honour: and the Earl actually continued during the ſolemnity with his cap upon his head"

3. At Drybeck, near Appleby, Yorkſhire, in the 102d year of his age, Mr Joſeph Shepherd.

6. At Aſhbourne, Derbyſhire, James Cooper, aged 100. He ſerved as a drummer in K. William's army.

11. Sir Peter Dennis, Bt, Vice-Admiral of the Red ſquadron. Mr Dennis was one of the lieutenants of the Centurion, which ſailed with Com. Anſon round the world, and commanded the ſame ſhip as one of the ſquadron, when he and Adm. Anſon took the French ſquadron in 1747 [9. 230.]. In the late war, when commanding the Dorſetſhire, he took the Raiſonnable French ſhip of war, of equal force to his, commanded by the Prince Monboyon; and had great ſhare in the honour of the ever-memorable defeat of Conflans, by Adm Sir Edward Hawke [21. 590.]. He commanded the Royal Yacht, under Lord Anſon, when her preſent Majeſty was brought to England; and the latter part of the war, commanded the Britiſh ſquadron in Baſque road. At the peace, he was honoured with the command of the Royal Charlotte yacht; and, for his ſervices, was by his preſent Majeſty created a Baronet, ſoon after made Rear-Admiral of the Red, and lately commanded in the Mediterranean.

12. At Barnton, near Edinburgh, Mr Francis Sherriff, miniſter of Lady Glenorchy's chapel in Edinburgh, and late chaplain to Gen. Houſton's regiment, in the ſervice of the States-General.

14. At Edinburgh, John Mackenzie, Eſq; of Delvin, deputy-keeper of the ſignet, and one of the principal clerks of ſeſſion.

17. At Uddoch, near Turriff, Mr James May elder, in the 103d year of his age.

18. At Woodſtock, in Ireland, Sir William Fownes, Bt, member for the borough of Wicklow. Dying without iſſue, the title becomes extinct.

21. Dr John Young, miniſter at Inverarity, in the 66th year of his age, and 43d of his miniſtry.

21. At London, the Hon. and Rev. Dr Gideon Murray, prebendary of Durham, and rector of Carlton. He was brother of Lord Elibank.

26. In the 79th year of his age, Robert Montague, Eſq; accountant-general to the South-ſea company. He had been upwards of fifty years in that company's ſervice.

27. At Lamancha, near Edinburgh, Thomas Cochran, Earl of Dundonald.

At Temple Newſham, in Yorkſhire, Charles Ingram, Viſcount Irvine, Lord Ingram of Irvine, in Scotland, and one of the ſixteen peers for that kingdom.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleaſed,

June 2. to grant unto Edward Thurlow, Eſq; his Majeſty's Attorney General, and to the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, the dignity of a Baron of the kingdom of Great

Great Britain, by the the title of *Baron Thurlow*, of Aſhfield, in the county of Suffolk.

— 3. to inveſt with the enſigns of the order of the Garter, (three Noble Lords, who had been immediately before duly elected Knights Companions in the Sovereign's apartment, viz.) the Earl of Suffolk and Berkſhire, the Earl of Rochford, and Lord Viſc. Weymouth.

"*Court at St James's, June* 3. 1778. *the King in council.* His Majeſty in council having been this day graciouſly pleaſed to deliver the Great Seal to the Rt Hon. Edward Lord Thurlow, his Lordſhip was thereupon, by his Majeſty's command, ſworn of his Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Council, and likewiſe Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain; and accordingly took his place at the board."

— 6 to confer the honour of Knighthood on Aſhton Lever, of Alkrington, in the county of Lancaſter, Eſq; and he had this day the honour to kiſs his Majeſty's hand upon the occaſion.

— 16 to grant unto the Rt Hon. Sir Frederick North, K. G. commonly called Lord North, the offices of Conſtable of his Majeſty's Caſtle of Dover, of Warden and Keeper of his Majeſty's Cinque-Ports, and of Admiralty within the ſaid Cinque Ports, and their members; and likewiſe all wrecks of the ſea whatſoever.

— 16 to appoint Alexander Wedderburn, Eſq; his Majeſty's Solicitor-General, to be his Attorney-General; and James Wallace, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's counſel, to be his Solicitor-General.

— 16. to grant unto Walter Pye, of the Middle Temple, Eſq; and William Buller, ſecond ſon of John Buller, of Morval, in the county of Cornwall, Eſq; the office of Chaſe Wax in Chancery.

— 20. to appoint Daniel de Laval, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Envoy-Extraordinary at the court of Copenhagen;

to appoint Thomas Wroughton, Eſq; late his Majeſty's miniſter-plenipotentiary at Warſaw, to be his Majeſty's Envoy-Extraordinary at the court of Stockholm.

to appoint Richard Oakes, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Miniſter-Plenipotentiary at the court of Warſaw, in the room of Thomas Wroughton, Eſq;

to grant unto Benjamin Langlois, Eſq; the office of Keeper of his Majeſty's Stores, Ordnance, and Ammunition of war;

to grant unto Henry Strachey, Eſq; the office of Clerk of the Delivery and Deliverance of all manner of Artillery, Ammunition, and other neceſſaries whatſoever appertaining to his Majeſty's office of Ordnance, in the room of Benjamin Langlois, Eſq;

to preſent the Rev. Mr Alexander Fraſer, to be third miniſter of the church and pariſh of his Majeſty's royal burgh of Inverneſs, in the preſbytery and county of Inverneſs, vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr George Watſon;

to preſent the Rev. Mr Thomas Birnie to the church and pariſh of Alford, in the preſbytery of Alford, and county of Aberdeen, vacant by the death of the Rev. Alexander Johnſton;

to preſent the Rev. Mr Charles Keay to the church and pariſh of Cupar in Angus, in the preſbytery of Meigle, and county of Perth, vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr James Spankie; and

to approve the appointment of the Sieur Gerrit Tjaſink to be the Vice-Commiſſary of the States-General of the United Provinces, in the counties of Devon and Cornwall, and the iſlands thereunto belonging.

War-office, May 30.

[*For Subalterns ſee our covers.*]

3d reg. of dragoons: Alexander Bertram, to be Surgeon.

Royals, 2d bat.: John Scott, Captain.

Royal Americans, 2d bat: John K. Muller, Captain; and Benjamin Wickham, Captain-Lieutenant.

—— 3d bat.: George Mackay, Captain-Lieutenant.

Dalrymple's corps: Wm Cauſabon Harriſon, Captain.

Col. William Roy to be Commiſſary General of ſtores, proviſion, and forage, to all the forces at home and abroad.

War-office, June 6.

A regiment of foot.

Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant: Kenneth Earl of Seaforth.

Major: Capt. James Stuart, of 64th.

Captains: Capt. Thomas Frederick Mackenzie Humberſton, of 1ſt dragoon guards; Lieut George Mackenzie, of 19th foot; Lieut. Robert Lumſdaine, of 11th foot; Lieut Hugh Fraſer, of 71ſt foot; Lieut. Peter Agnew, of 71ſt foot; Lieut. Thomas Maitland, of 7th foot; Kenneth Mackenzie from the Dutch ſervice; and Charles Halkett, from the Dutch ſervice.

Captain-Lieutenant: Lieut. Thomas Fraſer, of 71ſt foot.

Lieutenants: Sec. Lieut. Donald Moody, of the marines; Sec. Lieut. George Mackenzie, of ditto; Enſ. William Sutherland, of 53d foot; Colin Mackenzie, volunteer of 71ſt foot; Charles Glandoning, from the Auſtrian ſervice; William Sinclair, late cornet in the 2d dragoons; Kenneth Mackenzie, Gent.; Charles Mackenzie, Gent.; Patrick Haggard, Gent.; John Campbell, Gent.; Thomas Mackenzie, Gent.; George Innes, Gent.; Robert Marſhal, Gent.; Charles M'Grigor, Gent.;

Philip

Philip Anſtruther, Gent.; David Melville, Gent.; Kenneth M'Rae, Gent.; George Gordon, Gent.; John M'Innes, Gent.; and James Gualie, Gent.

Enſigns: James Stuart, Gent.; Robert Gordon, Gent.; James Finney, Gent.; John Mitchell, Gent.; Aulay M'Aulay, Gent.; Ewen M'Linnan, Gent.; and Malcolm Macpherſon, Gent.

Chaplain: John Downie, Clerk.

Adjutant: James Finney, Gent.

Quartermaſter: George Gunn, Gent.

Surgeon: ——— Walters, Gent.

A Highland regiment of foot.

Colonel: John Lord Macleod.

Lieutenant-Colonel: Maj. Alexander Duffe, of 46th foot.

Majors: Capt. George Mackenzie, of 42d foot; and Capt. John Elphinſton, of 25th foot.

Captains: Lieut. James Mackenzie, of 12th foot; Lieut. George Mackenzie, of 42d foot; Lieut. Alexander Gilchriſt, of late 78th foot; Lieut. John Shaw, of 68th foot; Lieut. Charles Dalrymple, of 22d foot; Lieut. Hugh Lamont, of 71ſt foot; and Lieut. James Lindſay, of 14th foot.

Captain-Lieutenant: Lieut. David Baird, of 2d foot.

Lieutenants: Sec. Lieut. Alexander Geddes Mackenzie, of the marines; Sec. Lieut. John Lindſay, of the artillery; Lieut. Abraham Mackenzie, from the Scotch Dutch; Lieut. Alexander Mackenzie, from ditto; James Robertſon, Gent.; John Hamilton, Gent.; John Hamilton, Gent; Lewis Urquhart, Gent; George Ogilvie, Gent.; John Smith, Gent.; Innes Munro, Gent.; Simon Mackenzie, Gent.; Philip Melville, Gent.; John Mackenzie, Gent.; John Borthwick, Gent.; William Gunn, Gent.; William Charles Gorrie, Gent.; Hugh Sibbald, Gent.; David Rainie, Gent.; George Gordon, Gent.; and Charles Munro, Gent.

Enſigns: George Mackenzie, Gent.; James Duncan, Gent.; Simon Mackenzie, Gent.; Alexander Mackenzie, Gent.; John Sinclair, Gent.; George Sutherland, Gent.; James Thrail, Gent.; and Hugh Dalrymple, Gent.

Chaplain: Colin Mackenzie, Clerk.

Adjutant: Abraham Mackenzie, Gent.

Quartermaſter: John Lyttott, Gent.

Surgeon: Alexander MacDougall, Gent.

War-office, June 13.

A regiment of foot.

Colonel: Maj.-Gen. Thomas Calcraft.

Lieutenant-Colonel: Lt-Col. Charles Crofbie, of the late 86th foot.

Major: Capt. Thomas Stanley, of the 17th dragoons.

Captains: Corn. Baniſter Tarleton, of 1ſt dragoon-guards; Lieut.' William Greaves, of late 113th foot; Bryan Blundell, of 35th foot; John de Birniere, of 18th foot; Richard Cribb, from half-pay 64th foot; Andrew Deſpard, of 59th foot; and Firſt Lieut. Thomas Dunbar, of the marines.

Captain-Lieutenant: Lieut. Richard Bulkely, of 59th foot.

Lieutenants: Lieut.' James Roſs, of late 76th foot; and William Colville, from half-pay 60th foot; Enſ.' James Mounſey, of 36th foot; Edward Litton, of 37th foot; Veſey Knox, of 50th foot; Thomas Saunders, of 36th foot; George Headlam, of 59th foot; and Thomas Mounſey, of 36th foot; Lieut.' Edward Marcus Deſpard, late in 36th foot; and Clotworthy Dobbins, late in 36th foot; Enſ. John Bramley, late in 30th foot; Lieut. Plumpton Smith, of the Lancaſhire militia; Quartermaſter David Gordon, of 59th foot; Alexander Jack, late adjutant to the late 122d foot; Quartermaſter Timothy Ruſſel, of 1ſt dragoon-guards; Serj.-Maj. ——— Surman, of 2d foot; Serj.-Maj. ——— Lane, of 36th foot; Serj.-Maj. John Boyton, of 59th foot; Serj. Thomas Watling, of 50th foot; and Criſp Chandler Gaſcoyne, late a Lieutenant in 3d dragoons.

Enſigns: Volunteer John Jacob; Thomas Owen Leigh, Gent.; James Smyth, Gent.; Chriſtopher Greaves, Gent.; George Leigh, Gent.; Douglas Hamilton, Gent.; ——— Schomberg, Gent.; and Charles Hill, Gent.

Chaplain: Philip Kitchen, Clerk.

Adjutant: Quartermaſter Timothy Ruſſel, of 1ſt dragoon-guards.

Quartermaſter: Edward Marcus Deſpard, late a Lieutenant in 36th foot;

Surgeon: Mate ——— Patten.

1ſt reg. of dragoons: Lieut. Thomas Cuming to be Captain, vice Henry Whitehead.

39th reg. of foot: Lieut. Hugh Tuite to be Captain, vice Thomas Cuppage.

Royal Americans, 1ſt bat: Maj. James Mark Prevoſt, of the 2d bat. to be Major, vice Frederick Spieſmacher.

——— 2d bat.: Maj. Frederick Spieſmacher, of 1ſt bat. to be Major, vice James Mark Prevoſt.

Rev. Barfoot Colton to be Chaplain to the garriſon of Plymouth, vice John Corham Horham.

J. Tickell, Clerk, to be Chaplain to the garriſon of St John's in Newfoundland, vice Barfoot Colton.

Capt. Robert Douglas, of 47th reg. to be Major in the Army.

Lt-Gen. Sir James Adolphus Oughton to be Commander of the Forces in North Britain, and alſo of the Caſtles, Forts, and Barracks there, vice John Duke of Argyll.

Capt. Richard Bailey, of 62d reg. to be Deputy Commiſſary of Stores, Proviſions, and

and Forage, to all the Forces at home and abroad.

Robert Biſſet, Eſq; late a Captain in the 51ſt reg. to be ditto.

Majors of Brigades: Capt' Thomas Hewetſon, of 59th foot; William Newton, of 10th dragoons; John de Birniere, of the Liverpool reg; Henry Waller, of 1ſt dragoon-guards; and John Mawby, of 18th foot.

War-office, June 16.

A regiment of highlanders.

Lieutenant Colonel Commandant: Major John Macdonnel, of 71ſt foot.

Majors: Capt' Alexander Donaldſon, and John Lord Berriedale.

Captains: Lieut' Donald Macdonald, John Macdonald, John Bruce, James Fraſer, and William Cunynghame, Enſ' Alexander Montgomery Cuninghame, and Charles Cameron, from the Portugueſe ſervice.

Captain-Lieutenant: Lieut. John Macdonald.

Lieutenants: Enſ' Samuel Graham, and Alexander Macdonald, Alexander Mackenzie, Allan Macdonald, John Shaw, Alexander Macdonald, Angus Martin, Charles Alexander Macrea, David Barclay, Æneas Macdonell, John Stuart, Angus Macdonald, Colin Lamont, Donald Macdonald, Charles Robertſon, Donald Macqueen, Evan Cameron, John Mackinnon, John Trail, Patrick Maclachlane, and Hugh Roſe, Gentlemen.

Enſigns: Angus Maclean, Colin Macdonald, William Wemyſs, Simon Macdonald, James Macdonald, —— MacColme, James Bruce, and John Trail.

Chaplain: James Macdonald, clerk.

Adjutant: Serj. Wm Mackay, of 3d foot-guards.

Quartermaſter: David Barclay.

Surgeon: Hamilton Maclure.

10th reg. of foot: James O'Callaghan, Captain.

16th reg. of foot: Carew Smith, Captain.

46th reg. of foot: George Mathews, Captain.

52d reg. of foot: Edward Collier, Captain, and Loftus Cliffe, Captain-Lieutenant.

64th reg. of foot: Dennis Kelly, Captain.

71ſt reg. of foot: John Stewart, Surgeon.

War-office, June 20.

12th reg. of foot: Maj. Thomas Trigge to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice William Picton; Capt. William Barlow to be Major, vice Thomas Trigge; Capt.-Lieut. John Perryn to be Captain, vice William Barlow; and Lieut. Charles Cotterell to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice John Perryn.

25th reg. of foot: Capt.-Lieut. Charles Smith to be Captain, vice John Elphinſton; and Lieut. James Nixon to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Charles Smith.

Capt. Richard Grant, of 3d dragoon-guards, to be Major of Brigade.

War-office, June 23.

A regiment of foot.

Colonel: Lt-Col. William Picton, of the 12th foot.

Lieutenant-Colonel: Lt-Col. James Rooke, of late 104th foot.

Major: Capt. Hugh Lord, late of 18th foot.

Captains: Lieut' George Vaughan, of late 75th foot; John Edwards of 45th foot; Rowland Edwards, of 39th foot; George Adams, of 66th foot; William Viſcount Fielding, of 7th foot; Owen Lloyd, of 69th foot; and Alexander Campbell, of 55th foot; Enſ. George Lord Herbert, of 12th foot.

Lieutenants: Enſ. George Hanbury Williams, of 8th foot; Lieut. Thomas Cox Morgan, late in 13th foot; Enſ. David Lewis, of the Carmarthenſhire militia; Enſ. William Evans, of ditto; Enſ. George Charles Montagu, of the Huntingdonſhire militia; Enſ. William Pearſe, of ditto; Cadet James Phillips Lloyd, of the artillery; William Skyrme, Gent.; William Owen Bridgſtock, Gent.; William Gwynne, Gent.; Thomas James, Gent.; —— Hoſkyns, Gent.; Hugh Dalrymple, Gent.; John Lloyd, Gent.; Lawford Cole, Gent.; John Davies, Gent.; Mark William Carr, Gent.; and Edward Tudor, Gent.

Enſigns: —— Davies, Gent.; Arthur Owen, Gent; Samuel Marſhall, Gent.; Darcy Linton, Gent.; —— Welling, Gent.; Miles Wells, Gent.; Alexander Adams, Gent; John Brown, Gent.; and Thomas Simmonds, Gent.

War-office, June 30.

3d reg. of dragoons: Lieut. Pierce Joſeph Taylor to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice James Lovibond.

51ſt reg. of foot: Capt. David Lord Colvill to be Major, vice Andrew de la Cour; and Capt.-Lieut. Charles Savage, from 61ſt reg. to be Captain, vice David Lord Colvill.

61ſt reg. of foot: Maj. Andrew de la Cour, from 51ſt reg. to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice George Scott.

Surgeon —— Leggatt to be Surgeon to the garriſon of Scilly, vice Mark Anthony Clarke.

From other papers, &c.

"*London, March* 24. Yeſterday Lord Amherſt kiſſed the King's hand on being appointed Commander in Chief of all the Britiſh forces in England. —— The newly-appointed ſtaff is as follows: General Amherſt; Lieutenant-

tenant-Generals Pierſon and James Johnſon; Major-Generals Sir David Lindſay, Amherſt, Sloper, Ward, and Calcraft"

Col. Fawcet is appointed Adjutant-General in the room of Gen. Harvey deceaſed.

Maj.-Gen. Skene is appointed ſecond in command of his Majeſty's forces in Scotland, in room of Sir James Adolphus Oughton, who is promoted to be Commander in Chief.

Sir Eyre Coote is appointed Commander in Chief in the Eaſt Indies, in the room of Gen. Clavering, deceaſed — His Excellency took leave of the King April 22. previous to his ſetting out for India.

The Rev. Dr Wight, Profeſſor of Hiſtory, was choſen, June 11. Profeſſor of Divinity in the univerſity of Glaſgow.

"*London, May* 9 The emoluments of the American commiſſioners [422.] are as follows: 1000 l. each for a ſervice of plate; 5000 l. each for ſea-ſtores, &c.; and 100 l. each per week ſalary, except Lord Carliſle, the preſident, who has 1000 l. per month"

On the 24th of June the degree of Doctor in Medicine was conferred, by the Univerſity of Edinburgh, on the following gentlemen, ſtudents in the univerſity, after they had gone through the uſual private and public trials [39 568.]. The titles of their theſes are annexed to their names reſpectively.

From the Weſt Indies.

John Leman, *De cholera.*

Samuel Curtin, *De febre flava Indiæ Occidentalis.*

Randulph Adye, *De ſanguinis circuitu.*

From America.

Zach. Neufville, *De natura aeris fixi.*

From England.

John Willis, *De ictero.*

John Temple, *De dyſpepſia.*

Rich. Northington, *De natura tartari.*

C. H. Parry, *De rabie contagioſa.*

W. R. Highmore, *De frigoris poteſtate.*

John Evans, *De fœtus humani nutrimento.*

Rob. Steavenſon, *De electricitate.*

S. H. Jackſon, *De dentitione*

From Ireland.

James Rogers, *De curatione febrium.*

Of Scotland

James Mackenzie, *De paralyſi idiopathica.*

Prices of grain at Haddington, July 9. 1778.

	Beſt.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	20s. 0d.	19s. 0d.	18s. 4d.
Bear,	14s. 6d.	14s. 0d	13s. 4d.
Oats,	13s. 3d.	12s. 6d.	11s. 6d.
Peaſe,	11s. 6d.	10s. 6d.	9s. 6d.

Edinburgh, July 21. Oat-meal, 10 d. 2 f. Bear-meal, 7 d. Peaſe meal, 7 d.

Burials in the Grayfriars church-yard, Edinburgh, in June 1778.

Males 16 } 44. Decreaſed 20.
Females 28 }

Age.	No	Diseases.	No
Under 2	12	Aged ——	7
Between 2 & 5	3	Bowelhive ——	1
5 & 10	4	Chi'dbed ——	1
10 & 20	3	Chincough ——	2
20 & 30	2	Conſumption ——	12
30 & 40	2	Fever ——	7
40 & 50	3	Meaſles ——	4
50 & 60	4	Scalded ——	1
60 & 70	4	Smallpox ——	3
70 & 80	4	Stillborn ——	2
80 & 90	2	Teething ——	4
90 & 100	1		

PRICES of STOCKS.

June 15. 1778.	June 27. 1778.
Bank Stock, —	—
India ditto, 134 1 half	ſhut
South-Sea ditto, —	--
Ditto Old Ann. 61 1 4th	—
Ditto New Ann —	ſhut
3 per cent. Bank red 61 5 8ths, a 3 4ths	—
3 per cent. Conſ. ſhut 62 1 4th open	62 1 8th, open
Ditto 1726, —	ſhut
Ditto 1751, —	ſhut
India Ann 57 1 half, a 7 8ths	—
3 and a half per cent. 1758, ſhut	ſhut
4 per cent. Conſ. 1762, 62 7 8th, a 63 1 8th	—
4 per cent. 1777, 78 3 4ths	—
India bonds, 4 s. a 2 s. prem.	20 s. a 21 s. prem.
Navy and Vict. Bills, 8 1 half diſc.	7 3 4ths diſc.
Long Annuities, ſhut	—
Short ditto, 1777, —	6 3 4ths, a 5 8ths
Scrip, —	—
Omnium, —	—
Annuities 1778, 13. a 16 1 8th	13 5 16ths
Lot. tickets, 14 l. 1 s. a 2 s.	14 l. 4 s. a 3 s.